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LAST EDITION

PEOPLE OF ITALY FACING SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION

Embassy at Washington Makes
It Known That Actual Crisis
Exists—Supplies Must Be Im-
ported for Next Six Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Christian Science Monitor has been authorized by the Italian Embassy to make public a statement showing the food situation in Italy. The situation is revealed to make more urgent the immediate production of ships in the United States yards. At the end of January, that is to say about six months before the new crops would come in, Italy was facing with alarm the rapid exhaustion of her grain and flour reserves. Only 500,000 tons were imported from September to the end of December. The consumption of the corresponding period was 1,500,000 tons.

When it is taken into consideration that the entire internal production this year is only a little more than 3,000,000 tons, it can be seen that 1/2 of this crop has already been consumed by the Italian population in three months, and that therefore it will be necessary to rely completely on imports for at least six months. Unfortunately the sad events of the recent invasion, during which quantities of cereals held in reserve for the army, and also the private stocks of the inhabitants of the invaded territory were entirely lost, have reduced the available supplies in the interior. At the same time the refugee populations of this same territory are now an added care to the general needs of the nation.

In order to show the gravity of the situation it is observed that even the small quantities now available can hardly be evenly distributed in the different provinces of the kingdom. Owing to the lack of coal and the difficulties of transportation, the circulation of grain through the country has been rendered very complicated. It would be unwise to remove the small reserve stocks from the local consumption, as this might provoke local disturbances among the population if they saw their sustenance carried away.

Owing to these considerations, in December and January many provinces did not receive the quantity of grain which had been assigned to them when the bread cards were started in Italy. Many communities of the Province of Cosenza, of Catanzaro, of Reggio, in mountainous regions, almost entirely devoid of local products, were left for weeks at a time entirely without bread, and for even a longer time without alimentary paste—macaroni, noodles, gnocchi, etc., on which the Italians rely so much and for which they have practically no other food substitutes.

Anyone knowing those countries will realize that the people will have had to nourish themselves almost entirely with oranges and id grass. But even something more impressive may be brought to the attention. The city of Naples has had during recent months a very small provision of bread and alimentary paste, and hundreds and thousands of people have stood for hours and hours in order to receive whatever was due to them with their bread cards or family booklets. Naples is the port of debarkation for the greater number of steamers bringing in the foreign grain, but the need in other cities and in the country is so great that a cargo has already been disposed of before landing and is immediately forwarded to the interior, where there is greatest need.

The calm spirit with which the population of every class have up to the present endured the heavy privations has been admirable, it is said. They have been supported by the hope of more provisions to ameliorate the situation. It is well, however, said the embassy spokesman, to take into consideration that this spirit has a limit, and that hunger is followed by desperation.

The only solution of the present condition is the importation of grain from abroad and it is just as well not to hide the fact that should this hope fail it is feared that serious troubles may arise.

The Allies have requested the United States to send 1,500,000 tons of cereals for the needs of January and February. 750,000 have already been loaded, 500,000 tons have still to be provided for.

America must accomplish this task, it is declared, and all the Allies must understand that the situation in Italy must be particularly taken into consideration. The fact should be remembered that the population of Italy is almost exclusively fed on wheat.

KING ALEXANDER OF GREECE AT SALONIKA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece, (Thursday)—King Alexander and his suite arrived here this morning. He was received by Generals Gallaudet and Milne, the military police and various allies keeping perfect order. The King is expected to visit the various fronts.



Arab Success in Palestine

Forces under command of the Sheikh of Mecca capture El-Mezraah, a town on the eastern shores of the Dead Sea

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The only war news of importance comes from Palestine, where, according to the latest reports, the Sheikh of Mecca, following up his recent success, has captured El-Mezraah, a Turkish town on the eastern shores of the Dead Sea. The Arab forces continue to advance northward.

German Patrols Active
LONDON, England (Saturday)—"Enemy patrols were somewhat more active in the sector north of Lens last night," Sir Douglas Haig reported today.

Americans Taken Prisoners
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Some American prisoners were taken north of Xivray, the German War Office announced today.

German Lines Penetrated
PARIS, France (Saturday)—French troops penetrated the enemy lines (Continued on page two, column seven)

RESIGNATION OF AUSTRIAN CABINET

Polish Deputies Signify Dissatisfaction With Conferences Concerning Poland by Opposing the Provisional Budget

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Vienna message states that the president of the Reichsrat Lower House interrupted the budget debate on Thursday on learning that the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seydler, had tendered the resignation of the entire Cabinet. The resignation is largely attributed to the attitude of the Polish deputies who, dissatisfied with the latest conferences with Germany concerning Poland, decided to oppose the special debate on the provisional budget, thus making a majority for the budget doubtful. Possibly pre-empting intimations of the failure of negotiations with the Bolsheviks have also influenced the situation.

Count Andrássy, who has been elected president of the new coalition government party in Hungary, speaking in the Lower House of the Diet, expressed the conviction that the Bolshevik peace intentions were not serious, but merely covered a scheme for exciting the anti-government agitation in the Central Empires.

Meanwhile the possibility of an agreement with Rumania is now the chief topic in the German press. Several papers endorse the Berliner Tageblatt's statement that the subject was discussed at recent Berlin conferences and say that a complete agreement was reached. The Essener Allgemeine Zeitung remarks that the Rumanians must naturally abandon all claims to extension westward, but can secure compensation for this and the loss of the Dobruja to Bulgaria in Southwest Bessarabia, concerning which they can come to terms with the Ukrainians on condition that both unite against the Bolsheviks.

Hungary and Bolshevism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Mr. Vazsonyi, most radical member of the Hungarian Government, who has charge of the franchise reform bill, made a statement on Bolshevism in the Hungarian Lower House. As Minister of Justice, he said he held that all praise of Bolshevism, either secret or public, must be suppressed. The Government was a bourgeois one and not ready to withdraw its support from a bourgeois society now that it saw how dishonest and pitiless were those who had secured a victory for Bolshevism in Russia.

Resignation Not Accepted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Vienna message states that the King has not accepted the von Seidler Cabinet's resignation.

BOLO TRIAL TURNS TO AMERICAN TRIP

Relations of Defendant and Mr. Hearst Are Detailed—Mme. Bolo Warmly Defends Her Husband's Loyalty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—William Randolph Hearst's name was mentioned in yesterday's Bolo Pasha developments, when Charles F. Bertelli protested against the former's characterization as a pro-German by the Paris press. M. Bertelli also described a dinner at Sherry's in New York, at which Bolo and Mr. Hearst met, and at which he was nominally the host, though Bolo paid the bill. Mr. Gerard was present at this dinner, M. Bertelli stated, and he declared it was only Mr. Hearst's means of honoring a distinguished and apparently patriotic Frenchman.

M. Bertelli testified that Bolo had loaned him money which he offered to repay through Captain Bouchardon when he (Bertelli) heard that Bolo was under suspicion. M. Bertelli told the court that this money was now deposited at the sequestration office.

The witness described the meeting of Senator Charles Humbert who controlled Le Journal and M. Mouthon, editor-in-chief of Le Journal, and now a witness for the Government, which meeting was arranged at the instigation of Bolo, and at which was discussed an exchange of news between Le Journal and the Hearst newspapers. This proposed exchange, however, fell through because the Minister of Foreign Affairs was opposed to the proposition, the witness said.

Bolo attempted in America to raise a French loan, which had great prospects of success, M. Bertelli testified, and he added that he was urged by Senator Humbert to interest himself in this movement which, however, came to nothing.

Following this came evidence for the defense, Madame Bolo being the first witness examined. At first somewhat affected by her position, she regained her courage and warmly defended her husband, speaking of his unswerving loyalty and uprightness and industry. At the same time she knew no details of his business.

During the session, extraordinary details were given of Bolo's life at Biarritz, where Bolo was on friendly terms with every one, from the Pope's brother to the common sailor.

Monsieur Garat, the deputy for Biarritz, described how through complaints of an old gentleman named M. Liubet that Bolo had robbed him of 400,000 francs, he visited M. Malvy, Minister of Interior, and declared that he would interpellate him in the Chamber of Deputies unless he took action. M. Malvy then recalled Bolo to Paris and he was later arrested.

Countering these statements Bolo made allegations against M. Garat's moral character, which the latter scornfully denied. Dr. de Loustaol of Biarritz communicated his suspicions of Bolo to the War Ministry and was told that Bolo was perfectly trustworthy and that Judge Monier vouched for him. On his return from America, Bolo had an interview with President Poincaré. The latter had previously remarked to M. Cain, the writer, that he would listen to Satan himself if it would help France, and as a result of what Bolo said about King Alfonso and the former Khedive, President Poincaré had Bolo watched.

BOSTON COAL RECEIPTS

Two steamers arrived at Boston today with a total of 19,000 tons of bituminous coal, the United States Navy collier Achilles entering port from Norfolk, Va., with 12,500 tons and the steamer Transportation from Baltimore, with 6,500 tons for the Boston & Maine Railroad. Although the steamer Hampden had been docked and ready to discharge its cargo for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, ordered that the steamer take its 7,500 tons of soft coal to Portland, Me., for the Maine Central Railroad.

DEMAND MADE FOR FAIR REVENUE BILL

War Tax Measure Declared Unjust and Inadequate—British Law Held Up as a Model for the United States

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Amos Pinchot, publicist, has issued a statement on United States war taxes in which he says:

"Up to the present time, practically the only people who have been heard on the subject of paying for the war, have been the bankers, the agents of the corporations, in fact, the people who are making money out of the war, and, at the same time, escaping a fair share of taxation."

"Congress has passed an income and excess profits tax that cannot be collected, because it is too complicated. If it could be collected, it would still be both unjust and inadequate. Under its provisions, a married man (without a family) who has a net income of \$50,000 a year, pays an income tax of \$5180; he keeps the remaining \$44,820. Under its provisions a million dollar corporation which netted \$70,000 a year before the war, and which now nets \$90,000, pays a tax of \$154,200, and keeps the remaining \$345,800. That means this corporation makes almost 400 per cent more than it did in normal times."

"Is this bearing a fair share of the war's privations and sufferings? Compare the sacrifice made by the \$50,000 a year man and the \$500,000 a year corporation with that of the poor man, to whose family war has meant hunger, cold, closed schools, sickness, doctors' bills and debt! Is this a case of equal sacrifice, or is it a case of appalling sacrifice for the poor man and little or none for the rich man?"

"And yet the American people have looked on in silence. We have been told by our trustees of public opinion, that to talk about taxing wealth would be unpatriotic. We have not dared to speak. Only the millionaires, the bankers, politicians, profiteers and big game hunters, who represent them, have discussed taxes. How shall we pay for the war? Why, out of the poor man's pocket, of course. We will pay with bonds. And the bonds will be redeemed by taxes on the poor. That is the way to finance a war. It is the way all wars have been financed, and anyone who disagrees is a pro-German, a disturber of the peace, a demagogue."

"Of course we have war bonds. You cannot raise twenty millions of dollars by taxation alone. The people of England, however, have not gaped in open-mouthed silence and let the great and wise write their tax laws. Nor have they stood like crows waiting to be milked while the profiteers approached with the stool and pail. They have passed a substantial and workable set of tax laws, and they are preparing to proceed to confiscation of capital in the near future. Already England has a tax of 80 per cent on all net profits over and above the pre-war average. In the case of the corporation mentioned by me, the profits tax in England would be \$344,000 instead of the \$154,200 collected by our Revenue Bill (if, indeed, it can be collected at all). In England the amount of net earnings this corporation would be allowed to keep would be \$156,000, instead of the \$345,800 conceded to wealth by our generous legislators."

"It is time for Americans to wake up. There is nothing unpatriotic about demanding a fair distribution of the war's burden. The British Labor Party is not bashful about making its wishes known. It states them in no whispered tones, and Parliament and the Cabinet listen most attentively. But in the United States it is different. Here we must not ask for just taxes."

(Continued on page two, column five)



Georges Clemenceau
Premier of France, in whose Government a vote of confidence has just been passed by the Chamber

FRENCH CHAMBER UPHOLDS CABINET

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Chamber of Deputies on Friday gave a vote of confidence in the Clemenceau Government following an interpellation by the Socialist deputies, MM. Renaudel and Moutet, regarding the organization of military justice. The vote was 395 to 113.

The interpellation was provoked by correspondence between the War Office and the military Governor of Paris as to the possibility of granting the application of an officer to be transferred to the post of president of the court-martial at Paris or Marseilles. The Socialists claimed to see in the incident a disposition on the part of the Government to influence the composition of the court that would try one of the cases of treason now under investigation.

MR. NELSON SAYS HE WAS PERSECUTED

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Charges that he and his son were victims of political persecution which resulted last October in the Grand Jury indictments against them for anti-draft conspiracy, were made on the floor of the House today by Representative John M. Nelson of Wisconsin.

The jury returning the indictments, Mr. Nelson charged, included "leading politicians not friendly to me."

Mr. Nelson hotly denied that either he or his son is a "conscientious objector" or tried to evade draft of the son.

The Wisconsin Congressman was indicted for conspiracy to defeat the draft law, on the specific charge that he urged his son to go to Canada and get married to evade the draft.

PLEA MADE FOR SHIPBUILDERS

In telegram to William A. Gaston, director of the United States Public Service Reserve in New England, Newt D. Baker, Secretary of War, today, asks for immediate response to the call for shipbuilders.

COLLEGE CLOSINGS STERNLY OPPOSED

Representatives of Various New England Institutions at Boston Conference Against Shutdown While Non-Essentials Run

Vigorous opposition to closing schools and colleges while breweries and saloons and similar less essential forms of business are permitted to operate with slight restrictions, was expressed by representatives of various New England colleges, who gathered at the Massachusetts State House today at the request of James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, and discussed the feasibility of closing now instead of in April as usual, in order to help meet the coal stringency.

Mr. Storrow after the private conference announced that a committee including Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, Lawrence Lowell of Harvard and Charles J. Lyons of Boston College, had been appointed at the conference to prepare a statement as to the consensus of opinion among the college heads and recommending some means of meeting the coal situation. When that formal statement is received, Mr. Storrow will probably make an announcement as to the proper course for colleges to pursue.

Also, Mr. Storrow said that he was not advocating closing the colleges in the sense of stopping education, but to merely advance their vacation periods from April to the present, and thereby save coal now, when it is needed for prime essentials.

He said that practically all of the New England colleges were effecting savings by closing museum rooms, lecture halls and otherwise. As one factor which would weigh heavily against the proposition of closing the institutions now, he cited the fact that much coal would be required for special trains to transport the college students who would go home over the closing period.

Among the representatives of the New England institutions of higher learning at the conference were: Presidents Arthur T. Hadley, Yale; A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard; Richard C. MacLaurin, Tech; Lemuel N. Murlin, Boston University; LeBaron R. Briggs, Radcliffe; H. T. Bumpus, Tufts; J. M. Thomas, Middlebury; E. C. Sanford, Clark; Ellen Fitz Pendleton, Wellesley; Mary E. Woolley, Mt. Holyoke; Charles W. Lyons, Boston College; L. L. Doggett, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College; Edward Lefavour, Simmons, and R. J. Aley, Maine. Others were W. H. Kengsford, Brown; Prof. William North Rice, Wesleyan; Dean Charles H. Pettee, New Hampshire State; George H. Ellis, Massachusetts Agricultural; Charles H. Beach, Connecticut Agricultural; Howard Edwards, Rhode Island State; Dean E. W. Lord, College Business Administration, Boston University; Dean W. M. Warren, College Liberal Arts, Boston University; Dean Homer Albers, Law School, Boston University; Dean L. J. Birnie, Theological College, Boston University; Treasurer Silas Pierce, College Liberal Arts, Boston University.

Until recently the pinch of the coal situation has been felt chiefly by the grammar and high schools, but reports are now coming in from all parts of New England to the effect that colleges are practically at the bottom of their coal bins. Simmons College has closed indefinitely for lack of fuel. Dartmouth, Williams and Mount Holyoke colleges have appealed for supplies.

(Continued on page six, column one)

I. W. W.'S INDICTED BY FEDERAL JURY IN CALIFORNIA

Conspiracy Is Accusation Made
Against Members and Sympathizers—Many Already in the
City and County Jails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The federal grand jury has returned to United States District Judge van Leet a blanket indictment of 55 alleged I. W. W. members and sympathizers, charging them with conspiracy to violate the Constitution of the United States, the 1917 Espionage Act, the proclamation of war with Germany and various other congressional acts.

Forty-six of the persons indicted are now confined in the city and county jails in this city. They include William Hood and George F. Voetter, who were alleged to have procured the executive mansion of William D. Stephens, Governor of California, in this city in December. Hood was indicted on three counts, transporting dynamite in violation of the federal laws, placing dynamite on a train at Smart, and shipping it from Placer County into Sacramento.

Another indictment jointly charges Hood and Voetter with violating the federal law of Oct. 6, 1917, prohibiting persons from manufacturing or using explosives or having explosives in their possession without a federal license.

John W. Preston, United States attorney, and Attorney P. H. Johnson, assistant United States attorney, of San Francisco, were both present in court when the indictments were returned. Mr. Preston immediately arose and addressed the judge as follows:

"I came up here today merely on an inspection trip, and I am happy to say that I have found all laws have been fully complied with in regard to the treatment of the I. W. W. men now in custody. There is absolutely no reason for any criticism of any kind."

Menace to Government

Need of Suppressing I. W. W.
Propaganda Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Something of the attitude of the Government toward the I. W. W. in the case pending here against leaders of that organization was obtained by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in a recent conversation with Frank K. Nebeker of Salt Lake City, who is in general charge of the case as special assistant to the Attorney-General. He has been connected with the case from the beginning, and possesses a fund of first-hand information concerning the tenets and practices of the organization.

"It is Mr. Nebeker's view that the I. W. W. cannot be permitted longer to carry on its propaganda without very materially changing its fundamentals; for if that organization should be successful along the present lines, it would mean the destruction of our Government, as that is one of its avowed purposes. Its propaganda denounces patriotism in every form; it reviles the courts, sneers at the efforts of public officials to enforce the law and makes heroes of its members who are prosecuted and convicted of criminal offenses."

"Of course," said Mr. Nebeker, "the activities of the organization were not, as a rule, in violation of federal law until they began to come in conflict with the laws passed by Congress to enable the country to carry on the war. Before those laws were passed the lawless practices of the organization were matters of state cognizance only, and but few of the states have passed laws to cope with the situation. A few of the Western states, however, have passed what are called 'syndicalist' statutes which prohibit the practice or advocacy of sabotage and other lawless acts practiced by the I. W. W. under the general name of 'direct action.' It will undoubtedly be only a short time until all of the states will have statutes of this character, and no better service could be rendered than for some one to formulate an adequate and comprehensive statute of this character for general adoption by the states."

"We are in hopes," continued Mr. Nebeker, "that the public will be better informed about the I. W. W. after the trial than it is at the present time. The case being one in which the defendants are charged with conspiracy, the evidence adduced at the trial will naturally be very comprehensive. It will furnish a picture that will, I believe, startle many people who have been complacently looking upon the I. W. W. as a harmless aggregation of freaks."

In reply to the question as to the existence of the use of German gold by the I. W. W., Mr. Nebeker said that he would have been very much surprised if the use of German gold could have been discovered by the Government, however plentiful the supply had been.

"There is," said he, "a much larger issue involved than the mere use of German gold and that is the organized effort of the I. W. W. to hinder, delay and prevent the execution of the laws of the United States, particularly those laws that have been so vital to the welfare of the country."

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since it entered into the war. It is the continued and persistent opposition of the I. W. W. to the measures which had to be adopted by the country in order to raise, equip, clothe and furnish food for the army upon which our existence as a nation depends that has called for government action. It would be difficult even to estimate the extent to which production of timber, metals and other war material has been reduced by the lawless practices of members of the I. W. W. in the various industries. They boast, in fact, that the effect in this direction has been enormous.

In several interviews, William D. Haywood, the general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., has spoken of improved working and living conditions that he claimed the I. W. W. had secured through agitation. When asked what the facts disclosed as to this, Mr. Nebeker said that he was decidedly of the opinion, and believed that the facts would bear him out, that the net result of I. W. W. practices had been positively and conspicuously harmful to wage earners. "This does not mean, however," said he, "that instances here and there could not be found where conditions of labor had been improved by the I. W. W. The outstanding thing to be considered in this connection is that the typical I. W. W. strike does not have in view the improvement of labor conditions as its object, but on the contrary does have in view the infliction of injury and harm upon the employer. In other words, it is by the I. W. W. strike in connection with sabotage and other tactics of that organization that they hope to bring about the ultimate capitulation and surrender of the so-called bourgeoisie.

"The I. W. W. aims at the establishment of a state of society wherein the proletariat will run things in their own interest. Labor difficulties, therefore, are to them a form of guerrilla warfare. If there is any immediate improvement in working conditions it is merely an incident in the vaunted irrepressible conflict between the wage workers and all other classes of society. It is a confusion of ideas to class the I. W. W. with organizations whose purpose is to improve the lot of the masses by reforming our institutions in a lawful and orderly way, because this is precisely what the I. W. W. has openly repudiated. I am convinced that this organization is a formidable menace to the wage workers themselves."

Editor an Alien Enemy

Owner of the Nashville Banner So Declared by Federal Authority

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Marvin Capin, assistant federal attorney, has confirmed reports from Washington to the effect that Maj. E. B. Stahlman of this city has been declared an alien enemy. Major Stahlman is the owner of the Nashville Banner, and also of a 13-story office building known as the Stahlman Building.

Major Stahlman came to America with his father when he was a boy of 10. His father took out his first papers and passed away before the second papers were perfected. Prior to America's entry into the European War, Major Stahlman was pro-German in his sympathies, but since the United States declaration of war against the Central Powers, his editorial utterances and his personal efforts have been entirely in support of the American cause. Major Stahlman has a record of good citizenship in Nashville, having been conspicuously active in promoting all movements for the development and betterment of the city.

Influence on Unemployed

Workmen Urged by Unknown Persons to Go to Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That some persons whose motive is unknown are endeavoring to influence the unemployed to come to the Pacific coast was shown when it was stated at the office of the State Commissioner of Labor that a man giving the name of Collins, representing himself to be a government agent, had been active in Salt Lake City urging workmen to come to San Francisco. He said they were needed in the shipbuilding industry here.

The activities of this man are now being investigated by the secret service, it was said.

While men are being asked to register for work in the shipbuilding trades at a future time, there is at present a surplus rather than a lack of labor in this industry. It was stated by W. A. Granfield, manager of the State Employment Bureau, that from 1500 to 2000 men daily go to the gates of the shipbuilding plants around San Francisco Bay, asking for work. While most of these are unskilled or only semi-skilled workmen, there is also said to be an ample supply of experienced ship workers at present. There is also a large number of unemployed in other industries.

Haywood Now in Jail in Chicago
CHICAGO, Ill.—William D. Haywood, with whom 55 men indicted at Sacramento are charged with conspiring, was indicted by a federal grand jury sometime ago and has since been held in jail here. Counsel has made application for his release on bail but a ruling has not yet been made.

COLONIES TO BE RETAINED

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (Thursday)—A recruiting conference has adopted a resolution that German Southwest and German East Africa must in no circumstances be returned to Germany.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

Sessions Open in British Columbia and Alberta—Women Take Seats for First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—The session of the British Columbia Legislature, which opened yesterday, marked for the first time the introduction of a woman member in the person of Mrs. Ralph Smith, who was elected at the recent by-election in Vancouver. In welcoming her, the Premier, Mr. Brewster, said her election had a special significance, and was a historic moment in the life of the Legislature.

The speech of Lieut.-Gov. Sir Frank Barnard, in opening the session, forecasted some important legislation to be introduced by the Government. There are to be special provisions made for the permanent care of soldiers coming back from the war mentally or physically afflicted. There are to be amendments to the Mining Act devised to promote greater development and also legislation to encourage the establishment of the iron and steel industry.

Canada's policy of building steel ships has aroused British Columbia to the need of a steel industry, and the provincial authorities propose to favor its reestablishment by some means not yet announced. Other legislation will deal with a revision of the taxation system by which more of the burden will rest on the wealthiest classes. With a view to aiding production, there will be provision for furnishing seed grain to the farmers, and by amendments to the Agricultural Act, it is hoped to induce greater settlement in the Province.

The opening of the session was marked by the election of John Keen as speaker of the Legislature. The business transacted was brief. The public accounts were among the documents brought down and laid on the table. These showed that during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, the revenue of the Province totaled \$6,906,733.63, with an expenditure of \$9,079,317.70. The deficit was expected and during the last session new taxation was imposed which was intended to increase the 1917-18 revenue by over \$1,000,000, which, with additional retrenchment in all departments, will mean a better balance sheet at the end of the present fiscal year. Following the opening sitting the House adjourned until Monday.

In Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The opening of the Ontario Legislature on Feb. 5 was quite devoid of the usual pomp and fashion display. His Honor Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, was accompanied from Government House to the Parliament buildings by an escort of Royal Canadian Dragoons, and the university officers' training corps made up the guard of honor in front of the buildings, where the usual salute was fired by one of the batteries from Exhibition Camp upon the arrival of the Government House party.

The speech from the throne set forth the war aims of the Province and its determination to assist the Allies to the end of the struggle; greater attention to thrift and the production of more food was strongly urged; settling soldiers upon the land, better care of the disabled, and taking of soldiers' votes on service overseas, were commented upon, while the power problem, the fuel situation, the development of the peat industry and the Northern Ontario district were given minute attention.

In Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—For the first time in the history of the British parliament, two women representatives appeared on the floor of the House at the opening of the first session of the fourth Legislature of the Province of Alberta, last Thursday. These were Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, member of the Legislative Assembly for Claresholm, and Lieut. Roberta MacAdams, soldiers' representative. Mrs. McKinney is widely known throughout western Canada as a temperance worker. Lieut. MacAdams was formerly supervisor of household science in the Edmonton public schools. For the past two years she has been serving with the Canadian army corps as dietitian in the Orpington Hospital, England.

A mild ovation greeted the entry of the women representatives, otherwise the dignified ceremonies were carried along on the usual lines. There was a fair sprinkling of khaki among the members, several of whom are serving with the Canadian army overseas, having returned for the session which promises to be short. These included Captain the Rev. Robert Pearson who with Lieut. MacAdams was chosen representative by the Alberta soldiers.

Economy and need for greater production were the keynotes of the speech from the throne, read by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Brett, and appeal will be made for greater production of foodstuffs and a lessened consumption at home. A measure of public service reform will be laid before the Legislature in order to effect a better organization of the different departments of the service at a lower cost of administration, and the Government will be asked to devise some system of taxation for the Canadian patriotic fund that will distribute the burden equitably. Although the election of 1917 brought about no change of government, a new Premier the Hon. Charles Stewart occupied the Premier's seat, he having succeeded Hon. A. L. Sifton, now Minister of Customs in the Federal Parliament.

REPORTS INDICATE CHAOS IN RUSSIA

Even Bolsheviks, Strongest Element to Be Found, Threatened With Split Over Growing Demands of Anarchism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—It is becoming more difficult here to ascertain what is happening in Russia, but the latest news to hand in official circles here indicates that chaos is settling more and more thoroughly upon that country.

Everything continues to disintegrate apparently except the Bolshevik Government, which is seemingly the only relatively stable thing in Russia. Nothing else stands. Even the Cossacks are crumbling. Only the Bolsheviks exist, not merely as a party, but as the Government, and undoubtedly they have the capacity for governing decisively and firmly, the administration, indeed, is quite elaborate in its character, a bureaucracy in some ways as imposing as the Tsarist régime, and in many ways very efficient.

One thing, however, is causing uncomfortable thoughts to many Bolsheviks. It threatens to divide them into camps, just as they themselves have divided the milder parties which preceded them. That thing is the growth of anarchy.

This is the element which threatens to come between Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky. Mr. Trotsky is extremely afraid of the anarchistic element, while Mr. Lenin rather favors it, because he believes that every vestige of the old organization of Russia must be wiped out before anything can be done to establish a Socialist republic.

As to the position of Rumania, there appears to be no definite development, but from a merely military viewpoint Rumania is probably the strongest element in Russia. Her army is extremely efficient and brilliantly led, and Rumania is beginning to realize that the Austro-Germans on her front are very weak indeed, while, from a military standpoint, she need have no fear of the Bolsheviks at all.

This fact discounts somewhat the stories connecting Rumania with the idea of a separate peace. As to the Bolsheviks, if Rumania could turn round and deal with them alone, ignoring the Austro-Germans, she could speedily make a change in the Russian situation.

Ukrainian Peace Pact

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—A peace pact between Germany and the Ukrainian republic was signed at Brest-Litovsk at 2 a. m., today, according to an official announcement issued in Berlin.

Unconfirmed Rumors Discredited

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A dispatch from David R. Francis, United States Ambassador at Petrograd, dated Feb. 5, has led State Department officials to discredit unconfirmed rumors forwarded by Ira N. Morris, United States Minister at Stockholm, yesterday to the effect that allied ambassadors had been ordered out of Russia.

LIST OF SAVED FROM TUSCANIA GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information reaching here relative to the torpedoing of the Cunard liner Tuscania indicates that the number of saved may yet reach a higher figure when all facts that can be obtained have been officially reported. The Navy Department has received a cablegram announcing that 76 officers and 1274 enlisted men of the army who sailed on the transport Tuscania have been landed at Buncrana, Ireland; that 16 officers and seamen of the crew have been landed at Larne, Ireland, and that approximately 570 officers and enlisted men of the army have been landed at Islay, Scotland.

The passenger list of the Tuscania compiled by the War Department at the port of embarkation shows that the vessel carried 2177 military passengers and two civilian passengers. The military passengers consisted of 117 officers and 2060 enlisted men.

Much concern has been occasioned throughout the country by confusion of the one hundred and seventh regiment of engineers with the one hundred and seventh engineer train of the thirty-second division. The one hundred and seventh regiment of engineers was not listed as having sailed on the Tuscania; the one hundred and seventh engineer train was.

Fair Estimate Possible

Officials Express Satisfaction Over Saving of 95 Per Cent of Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is now possible, in the light of the information that has reached this side concerning the sinking of the Tuscania, to form a fair estimate of the event, army officers believe. The most noticeable feature observable here is the satisfaction of officials show over the saving of 95 per cent of the men aboard the vessel. This showing, they declare, should go far toward overcoming the element of fear that has quite naturally prevailed among the relatives and friends of the soldiers who are to be transported to the other side. Navy officials can see no reason to change their opinion that the submarine menace is being overcome. The Tuscania incident is classed as an isolated case, which may serve the purpose of leading to the devising of

additional means for safeguarding troop ships and developing the convoy system.

Thus far, it is stated, there are no indications that the attack on the Tuscania means concentration of submarine activity against United States troop ships. So far as the Navy Department knows the quarry of the submarines is still the cargo vessels bound for England.

Further Tuscania Figures

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Admiralty announces further figures of the Tuscania survivors. They are as follows: United States troops, officers 113, men 1917; crew, officers 16, men 181; passengers six. Naval ratings two. Total saved 2235, total missing 186. A total of 148 survivors were landed at a point in Scotland, of the whole 134 were United States military ranks, including seven officers, 10 members of the crew and three passengers; 126 persons are known to have perished. These numbers may be revised again.

STRIKE FAILS TO UNITE SOCIALISTS

Vorwaerts Denounces Party Minority for Criticizing Attitude of the Trade Unions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The strike apparently has not sealed the breach between the German Socialists Majority and Minority. The Vorwaerts is denouncing the latter for their criticism of the trade unions' attitude toward the strike movement, even declaring that the trade unions' reserve was due to the distrust of them manifested by the Minority.

The Socialist Majority and Minority and the extreme international Socialist group are shortly to fight one another for the vacant Reichstag seat in Niederbarnim.

The Koelnische Zeitung reports the arrest of two Socialist minority leaders on a charge of high treason in connection with the strikes.

National Liberals Absent

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—For the first time since the formation of the Reichstag majority bloc, a meeting of the majority parties on Tuesday was not attended by National Liberals and the fact has attracted much attention throughout Germany.

The Vossische Zeitung states that the National Liberal deputies will not participate in the common deliberations again until the party itself has determined its attitude toward the internal political problems now confronting the country.

Strike Opinions Confirmed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in an interview yesterday informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that such later news as was available from Germany regarding the strikes confirmed the previous Foreign Office view of them. Generally speaking, the developments in Germany, he said, were in accordance with the expectations he had formerly voiced and were all in the direction of increasing the militarization of Germany. The Government of Germany was assuming more and more a military character. The arrival of von Ludendorff and von Hindenburg at Berlin to give decisions on political questions would not have been tolerated at the beginning of the war. Now it appeared to be the normal method of procedure.

END OF U-BOATS SEEN BY ADMIRAL JELlicoe

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HULL, England (Saturday)—Speaking at Hull yesterday, Admiral Lord Jellicoe referred to a memorandum by Lord Fisher when a member of the Oil Fuel Committee in 1911, wherein Lord Fisher stated that if Germany went to war with Great Britain, which, Admiral Jellicoe said, Lord Fisher was always sure they would do, the Germans would use submarines against British merchant ships.

Lord Jellicoe recalled that memorandum on going before the Board of Admiralty, after he joined as Second Sea Lord, and nobody in a responsible position agreed that the German Navy would really do such a thing as Lord Fisher expected.

Admiral Jellicoe detailed the difficulties connected with submarine hunting in the Irish Sea and Heligoland Bight and in conclusion stated that for the next few months there would be bad times, but he was confident that by the late summer the submarine menace would really be killed.

SHEEP RAISING IS ADVOCATED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Sheep raising in larger proportions than ever before as a war necessity was urged by speakers at the convention of the farmers of Rhode Island here Friday. H. E. Haslett of the United States Department of Agriculture said that it took 20 sheep to supply the wool necessary to keep one soldier at the front and that this means additional domestic production.

NEW ORDER EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It is stated that an order-in-council is to be brought into effect by which cattle are to be placed on the free list as a war measure. The duty on cattle has been 35 per cent.

DEMAND MADE FOR FAIR REVENUE BILL

(Continued from page one)

We must thank God that the rich are willing to pay anything at all.

"There is a strange thing about rich people in America—perhaps everywhere. They will sacrifice even life itself more willingly than they will give up their guarantees of financial power. Accordingly, we see that property has become the only sacred thing which the country may not demand of the rich.

"Uncle Sam may draft the sons of the privileged class. All well and good. But when conscription of property is proposed, a shriek goes up that can be heard from coast to coast. For property is not merely the convenient possession of the individual in the privileged class. It is the rock-bottom foundation of the class itself; and the class instinct protects it more jealously than anything else. Touch property, and the control of the country by a small and organized minority becomes a thing of the past.

"According to an estimate of experts, based on quarterly reports, American corporations will make in our first year of the war in excess profits alone, over and above their pre-war average earnings, at least \$3,600,000,000. This sum is slightly larger than the whole money cost of the Civil War; \$3,600,000,000, an inconceivable sum, piled up by the labor of the fighting and producing classes, and from the necessity of our allies! This will be the war monument of American plutocracy and of the Congress that obeyed it, long after the war itself is over.

"But there is no use talking about these things unless we do something about it. Congress is going to redraft the Revenue Bill. And Congress is not an impregnable fortress of privilege. It has its weak spots. In fact, there are many patriotic congressmen and senators who will fight for a fair revenue bill, if the public will back them up. Some of them have already done so, but they need the public's support.

If every man and woman who reads this would write to Washington to his congressman and senator (and get his friends to do likewise) demanding a pledge that they will openly fight for income and excess profits tax that will go at least as far as the English ones, it would give our legislators something to think about, and get them into a more healthy frame of mind.

"Just at present, there should be more fearless thought and action by all Americans. They should remember that this is a democracy and that they are citizens and not subjects. Their officeholders, from President to the President, are their servants—their hired men, selected and paid by them to protect the majority's interests. If you, the people, of America, would demand from your government that your capitalist employers demand of you, there would be no trouble in making the rich pay their fair share for this war."

TURKEY AND THE PEACE QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Constantinople message states that the new Foreign Minister, Halil Bey, explained in a speech the difficulties of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, but stated that Turkey would never conclude a peace at any price. Regarding the speeches of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George he adhered to the policy that pre-war non-independent nationalities could not be regulated, except by institutions constituted in accordance with the constitution of each individual country.

The future, he said, would remain open to international traffic as in the past and under the same conditions. Halil Bey claimed that the Turkish constitution gave equality to all and he said the Government would brook no interference in Turkey's internal affairs. He declared himself in complete accord with Count von Hertling and Count Czernin's replies to Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson.

GERMANS BEHIND BOLSHEVIST REGIME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Petit Parisien has published documents which confirm the popular idea that Lenin and Trotsky were supplied with funds by Germany. A circular letter from the Imperial Bank in Berlin to representatives of German banks in Switzerland informs the latter that a "request for money for pacifist propaganda in Russia will be made from that country via Finland by the following persons: Lenin, Zinovieff, Kameneff, Trotsky, Sumenson, Koslovsky, Kolontai, Sivers and Mercalin, whose accounts are opened by our order number 2754 with the agencies of private banking establishments."

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ments in Sweden, Norway and Switzerland."

Another document is a letter dated at Stockholm, Sept. 21, 1917, from Y. Furstenburg to Raphael Schaumann at Haparanda, reading:

"Honored Comrade: Varburg's bank, on receipt of a telegram from the president of the Rhenish Westphalian Syndicate, has opened an account for Comrade Trotsky's enterprise. The lawyer has bought arms and arranged for their conveyance as far as Lulea and Varda. Instruct the firm of Eason Sons at Lulea as to whom they are to be consigned and the name of the confidential person to whom the sum asked for by Comrade Trotsky is to be paid over."

Other letters announce the payment to Lenin of sums varying from 150,000 to 300,000 marks.

Position of Bolshevik Leaders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The documents published in a Paris newspaper regarding payments of German money to Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky reveal essentially nothing not already known in official circles here. While, however, there have always been good reasons for believing that Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky were in receipt of German money it in no way followed that they were German agents. Mr. Lenin has set out to overthrow the entire capitalist system everywhere and if the capitalists anywhere choose to supply him with money it is not considered likely either on the one hand that he would refuse it, or on the other hand that it would deflect him from his purpose.

OPPOSITION TO SENATOR STONE

Names of Several Missouri Men Mentioned as Possible Candidates for His Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—One effect of Senator William J. Stone's recent speech in the Senate on politics and the war has been the increase of activity on part of his opponents in this State. Present indications are that the Senator will be opposed for the nomination by former Governor Joseph W. Folk, Ambassador David R. Francis, ambassador to Russia, or Gov. Frederick D. Gardner.

Governor Gardner still maintains that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate or any other office, but several of his close friends believe he can be prevailed upon to accept the nomination. Ambassador Francis, formerly Governor of the State, has made no statement regarding a possible candidacy, but his friends declare that he is still interested in political conditions in the State and particularly in the sentiment that exists as to Mr. Stone. This leads them to believe that he would accept the nomination.

Mr. Folk has made no announcement, but in reply to all queries as to his candidacy has replied that he will give serious consideration to the question. Following his recent return to Missouri from Washington, he has been in conference with Democratic leaders in the State.

MISSISSIPPI PROSPEROUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Great revival in business and rapid industrial development in the last two years in Mississippi is shown by the corporation records of the Secretary of State's office. Comparison of figures of 1914-1915 and those of 1916-1917 shows that capital invested in Mississippi by incorporated enterprises was more than three times greater in the last two years than in the similar period immediately preceding.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Sir Joseph Ward, the Minister for Finance, and Mr. James Allen, the Minister for Defense, will probably represent New Zealand at the second meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet in Britain. The first war cabinet was held in March, 1917.

TEACHERS CONVENTION

Physical education and other matters pertaining to the development of Massachusetts educational activities were discussed today at a meeting of the Massachusetts Teachers Association held in the State House.

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

northwest of Droncourt, in Lorraine, and brought back prisoners last night, the French War Office announced today.

Patrolling parties along the Chemin des Dames and in the Champagne sector also took German prisoners.

Arabs Take El Mezraah

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arab tribesmen under the Sheik of Mecca, operating in Arabia, in the region east of the Dead Sea, are continuing their advance northward, official war reports stated today. Following closely upon the victory over the Turks between Kerak and Tafle, the Sheik's forces captured El Mezraah, an important Turkish town on the shores of the Dead Sea, the report stated.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Yesterday's German communiqué reported artillery activity on the eastern bank of the Meuse near Besonvaux and southwest of Ornes.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British communiqué issued yesterday report hostile artillery activity near Flequeres and between Bullecourt and the Scarpe River, also north of Lens and northeast of Ypres, in addition to the usual patrol activity.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Yesterday's communiqué report some patrol activity and a lively bombardment on the Meuse right bank and at some points in the Vosges.

The official report on operations in Macedonia reads:

Army of the East, Feb. 6.—In the environs of Sokol Serbian infantry repulsed an enemy reconnoitering party. The artillery was active north of Monastir.

Allies' aviators have been bombarded with success enemy encampments in the valley of the Vardar. Two enemy airplanes were brought down.

Last night's statement says:

North of the Chemin des Dames and in the Woivre region near Flirey we repulsed raids by the enemy troops against small posts and inflicted losses upon the assailants. There were quite lively bombard

GERMAN CLAIM TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT

Analysis Is Made of Germany's Financial and Economic Position—Huge Proportions of Her Paper Currency Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—A statement recently circulated by German wireless was to the effect that an inquiry made for taxation purposes had shown that the wealth of Germany had increased by 5,000,000,000 marks between Jan. 1, 1914, and Sept. 30, 1916. Assuming this statement to be correct—provided it is understood to apply to the apparent wealth of Germany—it is seen to constitute a restatement of the old claim, so often made in Germany, that Germany is "self-sufficient"; that she has waged the war from her own resources, munitioned and fed herself, and, above all, has raised the necessary money in her own country solely through the productive labor of her own people; and spent it solely in her own country; that she cannot be ruined because her labor continues to produce all the money and goods necessary, and that, indeed, far from her being ruined, her national wealth is increasing. To this account of the situation is generally appended a dissertation on the miserable state of the Allies, above all Britain, who is approaching ruin because she has to pay many other countries for goods and services.

Now this claim is untrue, and if it were true it would be immaterial. When the war began, Germany was very full of stuff of every kind. The great works possessed immense stocks of raw materials; for instance, Krupp's boasted that they had copper enough for every conceivable emergency for five years. Now how has Germany fared during the war? In part, the war has been kept going by the labor of her people; but only in part. Germany has been like a camel living on its hump, and the hump is fast vanishing. The great stocks of raw material are largely used up, and this is the central fact of the whole position. It means destruction of capital values. A great deal of the big profits of the heavy industries represent the conversion of previously existing raw materials into paper money. In the ordinary way much of the money would have gone to replenish the stocks, but new stocks were not to be got. So Germany is full of new money, but much of it represents original capital, not income produced by labor; yet it is all treated as profit or capital increment. Hence Germany looks wealthy on paper; but the wealth is largely paper, and largely represents material used up. Less than three years of war, according to Herr Rathenau, destroyed 20 per cent of the capital values in Germany. It may be more; and the process is accelerating. Moreover, the labor expended has been partially unproductive. Nothing remains to represent much of it, but exploded shells and dissipated gas.

Even so, Germany has only been kept going by foreign resources. For instance, she uses half the electric power produced in Switzerland, and is becoming quite dependent on Swedish iron. She has swept off and utilized most of the wealth of the occupied territories; from Belgium alone she has got, in goods and sound money, the equivalent of at least £600,000,000, more than her "record" sixth war loan. This cannot be repeated; and many of her imports from neutrals are likely now to fail. Her supply of labor would have failed long since, but for her Belgian and Lithuanian slave raids, and prisoners; the labor position is so bad that "self-sufficiency" Germany, with her vast coal fields, is threatened today with a coal famine that may half wreck her remaining industries.

But there is plenty of money—in paper. Germany took on an incredible paper currency on Aug. 4, 1914, and the total notes now in circulation are about £800,000,000, as against £101,000,000 on July 31, 1914; they increase by some millions every week. No wonder the apparent wealth of Germany has increased. But her external credit is falling, witness the fall of the mark; her internal rests solely on the confidence of Germans in each other and in victory. While that lasts her paper is good—in Germany. But when peace comes, this vast inflated currency has to find its true level, and much of Germany's apparent wealth will vanish. The "self-sufficiency" argument can only mean this, that as the German people, it does not matter what happens to the currency or war loans; the loss only falls on the German people, i. e., their labor has produced nothing. This, of course, is what will happen, in some form or other, as many Germans are beginning to suspect.

But if Germany were self-sufficient, it would not matter; for then a fourth of the Allies, who now comprise four-fifths of the world, must be so, too. If Germany can live on her own labor so can they. As a matter of fact, they really are self-sufficient. They produce abundantly everything in the world, from the arctic to the tropic zone; if they were not self-sufficient then this planet would not be so. Britain and America maintain their gold standard; their money is good money, their finances need not dread the event of peace; and they can solve any difficulties elsewhere. British foreign trade keeps its level, while Britain's internal activity is no less than Germany's. Germans maintain the comfortable delusion that the world "must" have German products after peace. Germany exports only one thing that the world cannot make, potash; and if France recovers Alsace the world will get all the potash it needs. The way to look at

it is this: Suppose the earth opened and swallowed Germany tomorrow. Apart from some international financiers, the Allies would be little affected. But if the Allies were swallowed up, Germany would never recover again. Grant her Middle Europe, and even the European neutrals; it would make no difference; "self-sufficiency" Germany would fall back below the level of the Middle Ages, because she could not restock herself with a great number of the most important raw materials, of which she is drained dry. It is not time yet for the Allies to start playing their trump; but it should be remembered that, through their control of raw materials and of the sea, they hold the future of "self-sufficiency" Germany in the hollow of their hands.

WAGES IN IRON AND STEEL TRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—A conference of representatives of the men employed in the iron and steel trades, called by the Minister of Munitions to consider wages questions in these trades, was concluded recently in London. Mr. Churchill presided over the conference, and was accompanied by Mr. Kellaway, M. P., and officials of the Ministry. The questions discussed related to the adjustments to be made consequent on the grant of the 12½ per cent bonus to time-workers, in view of the special and complex conditions prevailing in the trades concerned. The settlement reached follows the line of leaving the actual adjustments of the bonus to be made by the ordinary trade machinery; and is in the following terms:

"That the conciliation boards, or the employers in the case of iron and steel establishments not governed by such boards, be informed that for plain time-workers employed in direct connection with the production of iron or steel, including those whose wages are governed by sliding scales, a bonus shall be negotiated on the following lines:

"(a) To workers who have received not more than 20s. war advance, the equivalent of 12½ per cent on earnings.

"(b) To workers who have received over 20s. war advance sufficient to produce an equivalent to the 20s. plus the 12½ per cent on earnings, that is to say, that in the case of workers who have received war advances in excess of 20s. such excess shall merge in the 12½ per cent on earnings.

"(c) Workmen who have received the equivalent of 20s. war advance plus 12½ per cent on earnings, or more, are not affected by this settlement.

"1. In calculating whether 20s. has been received, it shall be taken as 20s. for the normal week in the engineering department in the establishment, or, in the absence of such engineering department, in the town or district.

"2. In respect of work done in an establishment both by plain time-workers and time-workers partly paid by results, the conciliation board, or the employers, as the case may be, shall take into account any adjustment required to secure equitable treatment of the latter.

"3. As regards tonnage workers' helpers, working as plain time-workers, the conciliation board or the employers shall consider and in conjunction with the workers' representatives agree how the bonus to which they are entitled under this settlement shall be paid.

"4. That in the case of workers whose wages are governed by sliding scales, advances accruing under the scales after the date of this settlement shall be regarded in any advance arising out of this settlement.

"5. This settlement will operate from the beginning of the first full pay next after Oct. 13, 1917.

"6. Agreements arrived at in accordance with these lines of settlement are subject to confirmation by the Ministry of Munitions.

"7. Any difficulty arising as to the meaning of the foregoing clauses or as to the carrying into effect of the principles thereof shall be referred to and settled by the Ministry of Munitions."

APPEAL TO SAVE PETROL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—A strong appeal to save petrol and petroleum is being made to the navy, army, and air services by Mr. Walter Long's Petroleum Executive, which for this purpose is adopting the use of both leaflets and posters. The following Admiralty poster is typical of the others:

ECONOMY
SAVE PETROL AND PARAFFIN
At the request of the Petroleum Executive, it is desired to impress upon every member of His Majesty's forces that shortage of petrol and paraffin calls for the utmost economy and care.

All officers and men are asked to assist in checking EXTRAVAGANCE, WASTE, and MISUSE.

EVERY GALLON SAVED EITHER ADDS TO THE TONNAGE SPACE AVAILABLE FOR FOOD; or, if used for commercial road transport in food distribution by motor, HELPS TO KEEP DOWN FOOD PRICES. Never throw away any petrol or paraffin. Do not spill it when refilling, or keep the engine running unnecessarily, when the car is stopped.

WHOEVER USES PETROL OR PARAFFIN WRONGFULLY OR UNNECESSARILY, OR WASTES IT IS ACTING TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE ENEMY, and is injuring himself and his Kith and Kin.

THINK SERIOUSLY OF THIS BEFORE USING A motor vehicle or CRAFT, OR ORDERING IT TO BE USED.

ALL CAN HELP!
By Command of Their Lordships, Admiralty, S. W. O. MURRAY, December, 1917.

AUSTRALIAN PRESS CONGRESS SCHEME

Organizing Work Continues in Connection With the Press Congress Scheduled to Meet at Sydney in March, 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau.
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—In the midst of his work of furthering the national policy of "Win the War," Mr. W. A. Holman, the New South Wales Premier, has not forgotten that, pursuant to his invitation, and the subsequent postponement, the Press Congress of the World is scheduled to meet at Sydney in March, 1919.

It remains to be seen whether the war conditions will again necessitate postponement, but the view taken by Capt. J. W. Nisigh, the official secretary representing the New South Wales Government, is that it will not be necessary or advisable to consider that question until the military operations of the next spring and summer have been developed. By next fall there will be, perhaps, some likelihood of a determination being reached, and all the world hopes that such determination will be one that will make the meeting of the Press Congress in 1919 not only possible but also convenient. One thing is certain—the restoration of ocean transportation to something near normal will be an essential factor in deciding upon the date, for in present circumstances Australia, so far as passenger services are concerned, is reduced almost to a state of isolation, and although it would, even now, be possible to bring delegates from all the continents, no itinerary could be prepared. Moreover, reasonable assurances for the return of visitors to their homes could not be given.

Mr. Holman, since his return to New South Wales from abroad, has written to Dr. Walter Williams at Columbia regretting that they were not able to meet while he was in the United States three months ago, but again assuring him of his sustained interest in the congress. Mr. Holman holds that it will be a great thing for Australia, after the war, to be the rendezvous of the press of the world, and the newspaper men and other journalists of this country are enthusiastic in their desire to welcome their confreres from abroad and to show them this country. The invitation which Mr. Holman issued in 1915 is as good today as it was then, and the heartiness of the welcome will not wane because international affairs have intervened.

Since the postponement was arranged some nine months ago, Captain Nisigh has maintained communication with correspondents in all countries and he is fully assured of a very large and thoroughly representative congress. In this he is supported by advice received from Dr. Williams, who is maintaining a steady propaganda in the name of the executive committee of the congress. Captain Nisigh states that so far as his share of the organizing work is concerned he will make a fresh start and carry on in expectation of the meeting being held in March, 1919.

There is, necessarily, very much to be done at this end, but not the least important feature of the official secretary's plans is a scheme for the formation of Australian and New Zealand permanent branches or sections of the Press Congress of the World. The idea is to enroll members of the press in these countries and divide them into state and federal organizations, with sub-divisions in all convenient territorial areas of the states. Each sub-division will appoint its representative to a state conference, and each state conference will in turn send its delegates to a federal convention which will be charged with the adequate representation of Australia, or New Zealand, as the case may be, at the congress.

By this means it is expected that the best men and women will be put forward in all branches of the congress as representatives of the press of the country as a whole, but there will not be anything in the organization to prevent delegations being sent from each of the states and territorial sub-divisions, and there will, of course, be a large assemblage of individual members to provide a backing for their elected delegations. Captain Nisigh has in mind that this organization may be retained as a permanent one to watch the interests of the press in Australia at all times, and also to be prepared to furnish a delegation to represent Australia at any future meetings of the congress in other countries.

Details of the scheme are being printed, and it is hoped that conferences of members may be held in each of the Australian states in the middle of 1918, preparatory to an important convention of all Australia, when it becomes possible to say with reasonable definiteness that another postponement will not be necessary.

Captain Nisigh informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he is in communication with Dr. Williams regarding the foregoing scheme of national organization, and hopes to see similar lines followed in other countries.

"It is a scheme," he said, "which should not in any way upset existing associations and institutions, but should rather tend to bind them together in each country as great federations of press people imbued with a common ambition to promote the usefulness, welfare and dignity of their profession. Their mission for good would be unlimited; influences for evil cannot be created by any legitimate use of the constitution of the Press Congress of the World."

PRIORITY OF FEEDING STUFFS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau.

LONDON, England—The Food Controller, with the concurrence of the boards of agriculture for England and

Scotland, has issued an order enabling farmers with cows in milk to obtain priority in the supply of feeding stuffs for such cows over all other cattle. The order applies to oil cakes, meal and millers' offals, brewers' and distillers' grains and maize by-products. Any farmer, therefore, needing emergency supplies of feeding stuffs for cows in milk will apply to the live stock commissioner for his area giving the quantities of cakes, meals, millers' offals, dried grains, maize by-products, or other varieties of concentrated feeding stuffs which he needs during the following month, and should state, in his application, the number of cows in milk and the stocks of feeding stuffs he has in hand.

The live stock commissioner will immediately, if the application is approved, send to the farmer a priority certificate entitling him to get priority for any order he may place with any licensed dealer up to six pounds of concentrated cattle feeding stuffs per cow per day in the case of rural, and 10 pounds per cow per day in the case of urban cows, after allowing for the stock of concentrated feeding stuffs which the applicant has in hand. The dealer will be required to supply orders covered by priority certificates before supplying any other orders. If the farmer is in difficulty he will apply to the provincial feeding stuffs committee for his area. The effect of this order will be to earmark for the production of milk up to a minimum ration per cow such feeding stuffs as are available, in accordance with the recommendations recently published of the Astor committee on the production and distribution of milk.

MR. JOHN HODGE ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau.
LONDON, England—Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, presided at the first annual meeting of the British Workers League, of which he is the president.

At the beginning of his speech, Mr. Hodge explained that the socialism of the league was to love their own country first and other countries afterwards. The league had been formed, he said, because they believed an organization was essential for the protection of their ideals. The freedom of the United Kingdom, Mr. Hodge declared, was built upon sacrifices, and it was only upon sacrifices that it could be maintained.

Referring to Mr. Lloyd George's statement on war aims, Mr. Hodge said he was sure he only echoed the sentiments of the British Workers' League, and those expressed by Mr. Asquith in the early days of the war, when he asserted that they stood for the maintenance of freedom, reparation and restoration of Belgium, and reparation and restitution so far as France, Serbia and Rumania were concerned. A premature and inconclusive peace, he declared, would be more disastrous than the war itself, because it would only lead to a repetition of their fight by those who followed them.

Going on to refer to the after-war policy of the country, Mr. Hodge wholeheartedly endorsed the policy of the British Workers' League. He recalled the fact that he himself had once believed in and had taken part in a mission of peace to Germany. He had also been an upholder of free trade because he believed that with a freer interchange of commodities between nations there would be less likelihood of quarrelling. The open door, he continued, had, however, not prevented Germany wanting to grab all it could, and it was for this reason Germany had entered the war. The open door, Mr. Hodge declared, did not maintain peace between Germany and Great Britain and it never would.

Mr. Hodge then went on to urge the need for economic reform. In his opinion there was a desire on the part of the people for the sweeping away of the old Cobdenite doctrines. While he did not hold the opinion that it would be altogether wise policy, he so far as policies were concerned, he believed the policy to be fundamentally right. The iron and steel trades in Great Britain, he maintained, as a result of following obsolete methods, were in a derelict condition, while the same trades in Germany were advancing by leaps and bounds. The Germans knew there was going to be war, but the British did not realize the situation and had had to hustle in order to supply the necessary guns and shells. He considered that at the end of the war no steel should be imported into the country till the men in the home steel trades were fully employed. It would be a disgrace, he declared, if that were not insisted upon. He was in favor of the Empire protecting its own natural wealth. He was called a traitor to the labor movement on account of his views, but as far as his attitude was concerned he had a clear conscience. It was the people who were Germany's friends, he maintained, who were traitors to their country. He was a believer in Lord Kitchener's doctrine of 21 years' ostracism of Germany after peace.

FINANCING NEW ZEALAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau.

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—In March, 1918, New Zealand will probably be asked to subscribe an additional £10,000,000 as a war loan, which will carry the Dominion on till the end of July. In view of the magnificent showing which New Zealand has made in every direction, there can be no doubt that the loan will be as great a success as its predecessors. Sir Joseph Ward, the Minister for Finance, does not believe that money will be dear after the close of hostilities. He considers that "much more money will be available for investment after the declaration of peace than was provided before the war, from Great Britain, the United States, and Japan."

THE QUESTION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

M. Albert Thomas Says Any Idea of Plebiscite With Regard to Lost Provinces Not Desired by French Socialists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
PARIS, France—The article which M. Albert Thomas, French Socialist leader, and formerly Minister of Munitions, took the opportunity of his visit to England to send to The Daily Chronicle, will be read with great interest by all and particularly by the British Labor Party. It will be seen by M. Thomas' own words that any idea of a plebiscite with regard to Alsace-Lorraine, an idea which the British Socialists had adopted, simply because they thought it was in agreement with the view of their French confrères, is not regarded as either desirable or possible by French Socialism, as it certainly is not by the rest of the French nation.

M. Thomas says: "Our British Labor friends have been led to believe we were in favor of a plebiscite. They know that we always firmly upheld the right of peoples to dispose of themselves. They thought that we could not apply that principle automatically to the case of Alsace-Lorraine. This is not the policy advocated by the declarations of the French Socialists. What they say is this: The right of France to Alsace-Lorraine remains unaltered: it was in violation of the rights of peoples to self-determination that Alsace-Lorraine was wrested from France; the treaty of Frankfurt, to which France had to submit, has been torn to pieces by Germany's own will, in 1914; the document by which Alsace-Lorraine was surrendered to Germany has now been destroyed; the right of France remains immutable; therefore, Alsace-Lorraine must come back to France. But French Socialists further add (and this may have misled our British friends) that France, acting of her own free will, will do herself honor by going so far, in her regard for the right of self-determination, as to agree, after Alsace-Lorraine has resumed her place in the French community, to a consultation of the populations there, under the control of the League of Nations. What is proposed here is not a plebiscite which would decide whether Alsace-Lorraine would return to France or not, but a consultation after the event, by which the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine will declare that they wished to be French again."

M. Albert Thomas adds that while this view was held by a large majority of the French Socialists, there were some Socialists of Alsatian and Lorrain origin, who thought that such a concession might be dangerous and open to dubious interpretation.

The Socialist leader then goes on to explain why a plebiscite is impossible in the case of Alsace-Lorraine. "The reason is a simple one," he says. "The question is not to give a population the right for the first time to decide its own fate. It was in 1871 that the right of peoples to dispose of themselves was violated. The most characteristic feature of the French nation is her complete unity, and the fact that all the populations of France unquestionably expressed their desire to belong to the French community. No people in the world has attained to such absolute unity, such an homogeneous national structure. While Great Britain shows to the world the finest realization of the imperial idea, France is the very example and prototype of the nation. In 1790, after the alternative changes which had made Alsace and Lorraine now French, now German territories, the Lorraines and the Alsatians, on the great day of the federation, solemnly declared their resolution to be part of the French nation. At Strasbourg, Mulhouse and in other Alsatian towns, the people showed, by stirring demonstrations, how enthusiastically they proclaimed their French nationality. During the Nineteenth Century, no separatist tendency ever found any expression in Alsace or in Lorraine. In 1871, when

the two provinces were violently taken from France, the inhabitants raised before the Bordeaux Assembly a moving protest, in which they declared that, should even centuries pass, their right to be French would be indefeasible.

"In 1874, they protested in the Reichstag, against the annexation, made against their will, and by which they had been handed over to Germany, 'like mere cattle.' During 47 years the protest of Alsace-Lorraine never ceased to make itself heard in various ways. On the eve of the present war, when the Saverne incidents took place, a Prussian officer could say that the German Army in Alsace was practically in enemy country. Since the beginning of the war hundreds of sentences have been passed by German judges on Alsatians whose guilt was to have expressed their French feelings. To agree to a plebiscite under such circumstances would not only amount to canceling the repeated protestations of 1871, 1874, and of all times. It would be equivalent to a declaration that our right has become null and void. It would amount to admitting that the treaty of Frankfurt is still valid, and it would vindicate Germany's action when, in 1871, she violated the right of peoples to dispose of themselves. It is because of this right that the method of the plebiscite cannot be accepted.

"The protest," goes on M. Thomas, "which never ceased since 1871, established the fact of Alsace-Lorraine's unvaried desire to belong to France. France feels certain that, should a plebiscite be taken, the result would be in her favor. But we must not forget that there are in Alsace-Lorraine 400,000 'immigrants,' that is to say, German settlers, many of whom have been sent there as officials of the German Empire; they, no doubt, would declare for the endurance of the German rule. Let us suppose that, instead of 400,000, Germany had sent to Alsace-Lorraine 1,000,000 immigrants. Let us suppose that she had turned out a part of the population, or destroyed it by such massacres as her Turkish disciples are now perpetrating in Armenia: what would then happen if a plebiscite were taken? Would the right of peoples to dispose of themselves make it imperative to sanction by a vote, the result of which in such circumstances, would be a foregone conclusion, the crime Germany committed in 1871? It is therefore impossible, from the point of view of morality as well as from that of legality—if the right of peoples to dispose of themselves be adhered to—to make the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France conditional on the taking of a plebiscite."

M. Albert Thomas concludes his article by once more pointing out that the question of Alsace-Lorraine is not merely a French question, but an international question in which mankind is interested. "It is not only because the soldiers of the Marne and those of Verdun, by their heroic sacrifices in defense of our common civilization, have deserved to be rewarded by the restoration to France of her national unity, that Alsace and Lorraine must go back to France; it is because of the common will of the Allies to secure the restoration of justice in the world. Great Britain makes the French claim her own, not only because of her love for France, but because she has been, at all times, the defender of right."

KITCHENER SCHOLARSHIPS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The Kitchener Memorial scholarships established for sons of soldiers of the New Zealand expeditionary force will be confined to training in agriculture. This is the decision of the Council of Education. The funds available are expected to amount to £2000, of which a great part has been given by Mr. R. Heaton Rhodes.



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CHICAGO BREWERS TAKEN TO TASK

Chairman of License Committee of City Council Holds Situation Is Such That the Saloonmen Take Chances With Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Several official advocates of beer have recently, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, taken the ways of the brewers of Chicago sharply to task. They have gone so far as to apply harsh names to the brewers for the laxity of their dealings with the saloons here. This is somewhat interesting in view of the "better than thou" attitude which the brewers have adopted toward the distillers and their more careful attitude in localities where they are in danger of being regulated out of business.

John Toman, chairman of the license committee of the Chicago City Council, was one of the speakers. Mr. Toman recently headed a visit of this committee to Boston and New York where they went into eastern saloon regulation. He has been making addresses about the city for the United Societies for Local Self-Government, an organization largely composed of persons of foreign origin, whose aim is the defeat of local prohibition. Mr. Toman was just then engaged in trying to combat efforts being made to do away with special bar privileges at dances.

Saloon conditions in Chicago, Alderman Toman granted, are bad. The reason, as he saw it, was that the breweries and the saloons were connected up. The breweries owned or controlled too many of the saloons. The breweries had their hands on half of the 6000 saloons of Chicago. On a great many they held the license. The result was that with so much of the saloon belonging to the brewers, the saloon keeper often had very little himself at stake, a situation tending toward irresponsible saloon keepers and willingness on their part to take chances with the law. Such was the situation, and against the bad effects of it the brewers were doing nothing. Alderman Toman's remedy was to separate the saloons and the brewers.

Testimony along the line of the brewers letting things go as they pleased in the saloons was given by another speaker, connected with the brewing business. He said that some time ago the brewers here had an organization that endeavored to keep things among the saloon keepers straight and to clean out bad conditions. He hadn't heard anything of any such effort of late and he also criticized the brewers of the city—and Chicago is one of the biggest brewing centers in the country—for their policy toward law maintenance in saloons they had an interest in.

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JUNIOR RED CROSS
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Telegram to Governor Keyes
From Head of Organization Is
Given in Letter of Superintendent,
Who Tells His Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—Gov. Henry W. Keyes has given to The Christian Science Monitor a letter on the Junior Red Cross drive in the public schools, which was sent to him Friday by Ernest L. Butterfield, superintendent of public instruction for New Hampshire, as the last bit of correspondence in the controversy between the state head of the school system and the Boston officials of the Red Cross.

The letter is:
February 8, 1918.
His Excellency Henry W. Keyes,
Dear Governor Keyes: On January 29, you received the following telegram:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1918.
"To Governor Keyes, Concord, N. H.
"Have just been advised that Butterfield, State Commissioner of Education in New Hampshire, will not authorize the cooperation of the educational authorities in the efforts of the Red Cross to introduce into the schools of New Hampshire the Junior Red Cross which is being done on a national scale in the period between Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday. This work of the Red Cross follows a complete consideration of the whole matter in all details by educational representatives in conference in Washington from all parts of the country. State superintendents of education of practically the entire country support enthusiastically. The idea of producing goods, which seems to be uppermost in Butterfield's mind, is a small part of the scheme. The most important part is that educational authorities generally believe that through Red Cross all war activities to be undertaken by school children should be centralized, such as Liberty bonds, thrift stamps, school gardens, food administration, coal conservation or any other activities due to the war. As you perhaps know, I am a New Hampshire man and would feel badly to see New Hampshire practically the only State not cooperating in this situation. In many cases the movement has already been started by proclamation of the Governor following the line of the proclamation of the President of the United States. I hope my information that New Hampshire is holding back on this proposition is incorrect and that further consideration, in view of the facts contained herein, will result in your enthusiastic approval. May I request early consideration.

"HARVEY D. GIBSON,
"General Manager American Red Cross."

I hold the Red Cross in high esteem. I know it is doing an invaluable work. I urge men and women to seek membership in it and to aid in its relief activities. I believe that parents should encourage the children of their homes to participate in Red Cross membership and activities. I think it desirable that the children in school know of the Red Cross as an agent of mercy and that they engage in producing Red Cross goods according to their capacity and in ways consistent with the regular work of the school.

I am not able, however, to advise that the organization of our schools be employed to secure the membership of school children in this or in any other organization, and in this position I am in accord with the commissioners of the five other New England states.

I wish to point out that the law of New Hampshire does not allow the superintendent of public instruction to authorize the program of activities of the several schools in the State. This right is distinctly given to school boards.

I regret that the Red Cross proposes to add to its duties as the nation-wide relief organization work upon so diverse lines as those given in this telegram. Such fundamental activities of the school as the teaching of thrift and of patriotism must be a part of the school organization and cannot be centralized in or directed by any external body. This new plan of the Red Cross is ill-advised and I trust will be abandoned.

In addition, I am obliged to present a vigorous protest at this attempt by a responsible officer of the Red Cross through an appeal to you to force me as State Superintendent of Public Instruction to give an authorization that is not permitted me by law and to give an endorsement that is contrary to my judgment. Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST W. BUTTERFIELD,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ALL SOLDIERS TO GET
IDENTIFICATION TAGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To insure prompt identification of enlisted men of the United States Army, a number tag system similar to that in the British and French armies has been adopted by the War Department.

Adjutant-General McCain has announced that a number will be stamped on the metal identification tag each soldier is required to wear and that a similar number will be placed opposite the man's name in the War Department roster.

The new system will be put into effect Feb. 28, and hereafter all men entering the service will be given a numbered tag when enrolled.

GIFT OF \$2000 ANNOUNCED

The Franklin Square House announces today a bequest of \$2000 from Mary J. Reese, who was a resident at the house.

31st Annual Mark-Down Sale

Continuing on Tuesday—filled with many values even greater than in previous years

Preparations for the Spring Opening in the new building, which will be ready for this event in a very few weeks, make it imperative that the mark-down prices in the February Sale should close out stocks of the present season before that time.

Examples of the many values:

Ten Women's Suits, duvet de laine and broadcloth, 35.00 to 45.00 qualities for 25.00
French Hand-Made Waists, fine batistes, 5.00 quality for 2.25
Satin Evening Wraps, odd pieces, 25.00 to 35.00 qualities for 10.00
Seven Misses' Evening Dresses, striped silks, nets, etc., 25.00 quality for 10.00
Six Misses' Silvertone Suits, semi-tailored, 45.00 quality for 35.00
Four Shirtwaist Dresses, crepe de chine, 19.50 quality for 10.00
Black Silk Hose, broken sizes, 1.75 quality for 1.50
Black Shadow Lace Flounce, 1.75 quality for 85c
Net Tunics, cup spangled with drapery, 35.00 to 38.00 qualities for 25.00
Five Wool Sweaters, single pieces, 8.95 quality for 5.00
Elvira Corsets, pink and white, 6.00 quality for 3.95
Georgette Crepe Waists, Val. lace trimmed, 5.00 quality for 3.95
Women's Serge Suits, last spring's models, 35.00 to 45.00 qualities for 22.50

1—25.00 Misses' Crepe de Chine Dress
3—25.00 Velours Street Coats.....
6—19.50 Wool Jersey Suits.....
2—29.50 Satin Dresses.....
2—29.50 Crepe de Chine Dresses.....
2—25.00 Burella Coats.....
1—19.50 Misses' Rose Jersey Suit.....

15.00

5—25.00 Velours Coats.....
3—25.00 Misses' Gabardine Suits.....
1—40.00 Misses' Mixture Suit.....
5—25.00 Misses' Satin Aftn. Dresses.....
2—35.00 Crepe Meteor Dresses.....
1—25.00 Misses' Velours Suit.....
10—25.00 and 29.50 Street Coats.....

19.50

Examples of the many values:

Georgette and Silk Waists, white and flesh, 5.75 quality for 3.95
Twelve Women's Suits, mixtures and duvet de laine, 45.00 to 58.00 quality for 35.00
Chiffon Velvet Wraps, four only, 45.00 to 55.00 qualities for 35.00
Five Misses' Satin Afternoon Dresses, 25.00 and 29.50 qualities for 16.50
Misses' Navy Tricotone Suits, four only, 55.00 quality for 39.50
Georgette Crepe Afternoon Dresses, 35.00 quality for 25.00
Oriental Ecru Lace Flounce, 2.00 quality for 95c
Women's Silk Afternoon Dresses, odd pieces, 29.50 to 75.00 qualities for 25.00 to 45.00
Treo Corsets, elastic tops, 6.00 quality for 3.95
Women's Satin and Georgette Dresses, afternoon styles, 35.00 quality for 25.00
White Hand Emb. Chiffon Tunic, 38.00 quality for 19.50
Misses' Satin and Georgette Dresses, seven only, 25.00 quality for 19.50
Imported Cretonnes, rose pattern, 1.00 yd. quality for 35c

2—45.00 Wool Suits.....
1—35.00 Misses' Broadcloth Suit.....
2—60.00 Misses' Satin Aftn. Dresses.....
3—45.00 Crepe de Chine Dresses.....
1—39.50 Georgette and Satin Dresses.....
1—39.50 Net Evening Gown.....
1—35.00 Duvet de Laine Suit.....

25.00

3—45.00 Mixture Suits.....
3—48.00 Misses' Velours Suits.....
5—45.00 Misses' Afternoon Dresses.....
2—55.00 Black Lace Gowns.....
1—48.50 Rose Velvet Dress.....
2—39.50 Misses' Broadcloth Suits.....
2—55.00 Misses' Twill Suits.....

35.00

Six Misses' Net Evening Dresses, custom made, 45.00 quality for 35.00
Eight Misses' Broadcloth Suits, tailored styles, 29.50 and 35.00 qualities for 25.00
Silk Hose, fancy and evening colors, 1.50 quality for 95c
Two Taffeta and Net Evening Gowns, 55.00 quality for 45.00
Small Oriental Rugs, Turkish and Beluchistan, 17.00 quality, for 12.50
Voile Dresses, late summer styles, 7.50 to 10.00 qualities for 5.00 and 7.50
Evening and Afternoon Bodices, 10.50 to 30.00 qualities for 8.50 to 15.00
Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats, taffeta flounces, special quality, 5.00
Silk Sweaters, 22.50 quality for 15.00
Franco and Elvira Corsets, pink and white, 5.00 quality for 2.95
Scrim Curtains, white and beige, 3.50 and 3.75 qualities for 2.35 and 2.95
Nine Georgette Waists, crochet trimming, 7.50 quality for 5.75
Cable Net Curtains, imported, 15.00 quality for 7.50
Eight Georgette Waists, beaded and satin trimmed, 15.75 quality for 7.50
Georgette Dresses, navy and sand, 25.00 quality for 10.50
High Neck Batiste Waists, 7.50 quality for 4.50
Small Oriental Rugs, up to 14.00 qualities for 10.00
Misses' Evening Dresses, taffeta and nets, etc., 25.00 and 35.00 qualities for 17.50
Upholstery Pieces, up to 6.50 yd. quality, priced per pc., 2.25 and 4.00
Tucked Batiste Waists, 2.00 quality for 1.25

White Novelty Skirting, pique, gabardine, etc., reduced to, yd., 25c to 1.25
Golfine Skirts, colored, 6.75 quality, for 4.00
Women's Handkerchiefs, emb. corners, pure linen, special, 17c
Veilings, chenille dotted, etc., .50 to 1.00 quality, for 25c
Silver Gray Satin Charmeuse, 2.50 quality, for 1.95
Hand Tufted Rug, 7x5 ft., 125.00 quality for 75.00
Georgette Crepe Collars, hand emb., filet tr., special 1.00
Canary Duchesse de Soie, 2.50 quality, for 1.65
Handkerchiefs, 1/4 in. spoketiched, special, 6 for 1.00
Dress Pattern, novelty tinsel taffeta, 40.00 quality, 18.50
White Costume Linen, French finish, 1.65 yd. quality, for 1.25
Organdie Collar and Cuff Sets, special, 1.00
Satin de Chine, changeable green and silver, 2.00 quality, for 1.35
Gray and White Hair Nets, .35 quality, for 19c
Block Printed Eng. Linen, 5.00 yd. quality, for 2.50
Navy Blue Satin Skirts, 25.00 quality, for 10.00
Silver Cloth, 36 in., several shades, special, 1.25
Upholstery Pieces, special, 50c and 75c
White Ramie Dress Linen, 1.00 yd. quality, for 69c
Misses' Taffeta Afternoon Dress, 55.00 quality, for 39.50

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We are trying to end our season by closing out every piece now in stock, and prices have been reduced with this aim in view—despite the fact the furs will be much higher next season.

Examples of the values:

	Value	Price
2 Natural Raccoon Coats.....	225.00	185.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, skunk tr.....	385.00	250.00
1 Mole Coat, Kolinsky collar.....	325.00	245.00
1 Nutria Coat.....	195.00	160.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat.....	295.00	260.00
1 Natural Mink Coat.....	1000.00	750.00
1 Taupe Fox Set.....	115.00	85.00
1 Mink Muff.....	75.00	50.00
3 Mole Sets.....	95.00	75.00
2 Mole Muffs.....	25.00	18.50
1 Mole Muff.....	37.50	30.00
4 Hudson Seal Muffs.....	18.50	12.00
1 Red Fox Set.....	95.00	65.00
1 Pointed Fox Muff.....	50.00	30.00
1 Rose Fox Muff.....	85.00	50.00
1 Blue Lynx Muff.....	45.00	35.00

Women's Dresses

Third Floor—New Building

In this new location, which the gown department will occupy until permanent quarters are ready for the Spring opening, charming new models are already being shown. Many are priced but

19.50 and 25.00

Afternoon dresses—advance Spring styles—in
Taffeta Georgette Crepe de Chine
Serge Wool Jersey Combined materials
Navy Beige Joffe Blue
Taupe Purple Black

Other New Dresses at 35.00, 45.00 and 55.00.

Misses' Dresses at 19.50 and 25.00

Fourth Floor—Present Building
At 19.50—misses' dresses of taffeta with Georgette, several new styles in navy, Copenhagen and taupe.
At 25.00—misses' taffeta dresses, mostly in navy, tailored and chenille emb. styles.

Third Floor—New Building

New Skirts, 11.50

Regularly priced 13.50

For Tuesday only—a special price to attract customers to the new location of the skirt department.

Plaid velours skirts, 11.50

Plaid serge "kilt" skirts, 11.50

Black and white serge skirts, 11.50

Also new wash skirts at 5.00, 6.75 to 25.00.

Inexpensive Dresses, 15.00 to 17.50

Women's and Misses'—Spring styles

Serge Dresses at 15.00—mostly in navy, soutache and button trimmed styles. Serge Dresses at 17.50—Hercules braid trimmings, white satin over-collar. Crepe de Chine Dresses at 15.00—silk emb. Navy Taffeta Dresses at 16.75—Georgette sleeves.

Sale Linens

31st Annual Sale Table Linens and Bedding

For thirty years this sale has been notable for great values, and this year the unprecedented scarcity of linens makes the values more interesting than ever. We are most fortunate in being able to present table cloths and napkins in many of the beautiful qualities which have long been the feature of this annual February Sale.

Qualities below from McCrum, Watson & Mercer, Belfast, Ireland—ordered months ago

Table Cloths		Table Cloths		Table Cloths	
Double Satin Damask	Price	Double Satin Damask	Price	Double Satin Damask	Price
Size 2 x2 yards.....	8.40	Discontinued qualities.....	13.50	Size 2 x2 yards.....	10.50
Size 2 x2 1/2 yards.....	10.50	Size 2 x2 1/2 yards.....	9.95	Size 2 x2 1/2 yards.....	13.15
Size 2 x3 yards.....	12.60	Size 2 x3 yards.....	16.25	Size 2 x3 yards.....	15.75
Size 2 1/2 x2 1/2 yards.....	11.10	Size 2 1/2 x2 1/2 yards.....	17.35	Size 2 1/2 x2 1/2 yards.....	13.60
Size 2 x2 yards.....	9.60	Size 2 1/2 x3 1/2 yards.....	24.25	Size 2 x3 yards.....	14.45
Size 2 x2 1/2 yards.....	11.95	Size 2 1/2 x4 yards.....	27.85	Size 2 1/2 x2 1/2 yards.....	12.35
Napkins in all these qualities at prices proportionately low.					
Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases					
Superior Quality at Special Prices					
Sheets, 64x99 in.....					
Sheets, 68x99 in.....					
Sheets, 68x108 in.....					
Sheets, 72x99 in.....					
Sheets, 81x99 in.....					
Sheets, 90x108 in.....					
Cases, 36x38 1/2 in.....					
Cases, 42x38 1/2 in.....					
Cases, 45x38 1/2 in.....					
Maiden Hand Emb. Linens					
Round Doyleys, 6 in.....					
Round Doyleys, 10 in.....					
Centerpieces, 24 in.....					
Centerpieces, 36 in.....					
Scarves, 18x45 in.....					
Luncheon Sets, 13 pc.....					
Table Cloths, 72 in.....					
Round Doyleys in Italian Fllet, 6 inches.....					
Blankets, single bed.....					
Blankets, double bed.....					
Wool Filled Puffs					
Puffs, wool filled.....					
Puffs, wool filled.....					
Puffs, wool filled.....					
Puffs, wool filled.....					
Dimity Spreads and Sets					
Bed Spreads, 62x90 in.....					
Bed Spreads, 72x90 in.....					
Bed Spreads, 80x90 in.....					
Bed Sets, 72x99.....					
Bed Sets, 90x99.....					
Hemstitched Huck Towels, all linen. Exceptional values at .50, .55 and .75.					

Special Values

Upholsteries

Many in qualities which cannot be duplicated later at much more than the prices marked.

ENGLISH PRINTS

75c and 95c yd.

Worth 2.00 and 2.50.

Chintz Patterns, on 50 in. cotton—two distinct colorings. 2.00 yd. quality.....

Printed Linen—a striped design in four color combinations. 2.50 yd. quality.....

Continuing Sale

Oriental Rugs
in
Room Sizes

Many on sale at half usual retail prices, or less.

Size	Value	Price
16 x11.9	600.00	225.00
11.7x 8.10	400.00	145.00
10.8x 8	280.00	125.00
13.4x10	450.00	165.00
9.7x 8	300.00	125.00
9.8x 8.2	260.00	125.00
12 x 9	335.00	195.00
11.9x 9	415.00	175.00
12 x 8	450.00	225.00

Continuing Sale

Furniture
at
Special Prices

Some secured in a special purchase of period reproduction pieces—others marked at equally low prices.

	Value	Price
1 Armchair.....	72.00	42.00
1 Dressing Table.....	95.00	57.50
1 Mahogany Bed (as is).....	100.00	52.50
1 Divan.....	104.00	65.00
1 Combination Desk & Table.....	45.00	19.50
2 Tea Tables.....	25.00	12.50
1 Colonial Bureau.....	90.00	30.00
1 Tea Table.....	25.00	12.50
1 Tickford Armchair.....	70.00	40.00
1 Dunroven Side Chair.....	48.00	26.00
1 Tea Table (as is).....	15.00	10.00
1 Chest of Drawers.....	225.00	125.00

Underwear

Opening Sale Values

Fourth Floor—New Building

Plans were made months in advance of the opening events in the new location of the muslin underwear department, to offer each week a succession of unusual values. For example:

Nightgowns and Chemises

2.00

Flesh Batiste Nightgowns, fllet trimmed.
Nainsook Nightgowns, with lace and embroidery.
Cambric Nightgowns, imported embroidery.
Nainsook Chemises, with lace and embroidery.
Nainsook Chemiseons, the new combined chemises and closed circular drawers.

Nightgowns and Chemises

1.50

Nainsook or Cambric Nightgowns, lace or embroidery trimmed.
Chemises, envelope or regulation, with imp. emb.
PHILIPPINE EMB. UNDERWEAR
Nightgowns and Chemises, hand emb. and hand made, in dainty spray, eyelet and floral designs.
Special values at.....2.45 and 3.00

New Hats at 10.00

Spring styles—styles for Southern wear

Smart turbans, pokes, tricornes, mushrooms, banded sailors, ribbon hats, sports hats—in straw and straw combined with satin ribbon.

New Waists

Street Floor—New Building

Almost daily new models are arriving—tailored, semi-tailored and dress waists—all showing the newest features for Spring—as in those at:

5.75 and 7.50

Shown in Georgette, crepe de chine, wash silk. Roll collars Flat collars Pointed collars Bow ties Satin ties Black ties Tucked vests Beaded model Fllet trimming

Other New Waists at 6.50 to 10.50, to 16.75.

LINGERIE WAISTS, 2.95 TO 5.75

At 2.95—batiste and voile waists, with frills, Val. lace edgings, etc.—pleated bosom dimity waists. At 3.95—batiste waists, black ribbon ties, high collars, etc. At 5.75—batiste waists—tucked style—voile waists, fllet trimmed.

Petticoats, Silk, 5.00

Styles for wear with the Spring costumes.

Street shades, light colors, black, white.

Lengths 34 to 40 in.

Mail orders filled.

Chamoisette

Gloves, 85c

2000 pairs—unusual values. Gray, white, mode, self or two-tone emb. Two-clasp.

Mail orders filled.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

PRESIDENT CALLS WAR FINAL CONTEST

Mr. Wilson, Replying to Farmers' Delegates, Declares to Lose Would Set Back the World Several Hundred Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Replying to a memorandum presented to him by delegates of the Federal Board of Farm Organizations, President Wilson declared that the war is a final battle between the things that America has always been opposed to and the things she stands for.

"I cannot, of course," said the President, "off-hand answer so important a question as this, and I need not tell you that it will receive my most careful and respectful attention. Many of the questions that are raised here have been matters of very deep and constant concern with us for months past and I believe that many of them are approaching as successful a solution as we can work out for them, but just what those steps are I cannot now detail to you. You are probably familiar with some of them."

"I want to say that I fully recognize that you, gentlemen, do not mean that your utmost efforts will be dependent upon the acceptance of these suggestions. I know you are going to do your level best in any circumstances, and I count on you with the utmost confidence in that."

"There has never been a time, gentlemen, which tested the real quality of folks as this time is going to test it; because we are fighting for something bigger than any man's imagination can grant."

"This is a final battle between the things that America has always been opposed to and was organized to fight and the things that she stands for. It is the final contest, and to lose it would set the world back, not a hundred—perhaps several hundred—years in the development of human life."

"The thing cannot be exaggerated in its importance and I know that you men are ready, as I am, to spend every ounce of energy we have got in solving this thing. If we cannot solve it in the best way, and if the next best way is not available, we will solve it in the way next best to that, but we will tackle it in some way and do it as well as we can."

The representatives of 36 national farm organizations, received by the President, advocated the creation of a farm commission satisfactory to the large farm organizations, to be appointed by him, to advise in important agricultural matters and to represent the viewpoint of the farming community. They pledged their hearty support of plans to increase production and for the winning of the war.

The text of the farmers' request to the President follows:

"Desiring earnestly to support and assist the Government of the United States in winning the war, we, the representatives of the Federal Board of Farm Organizations and other farmers' organizations, whose names will be found appended, including in all more than 3,000,000 organized farmers, have assembled in Washington to discuss ways and means for increasing the production of food at the coming harvest."

"As set forth in the memorial of the Federal Board of Farm Organizations, submitted to you Jan. 6, 1918, a reduction in the amount of the coming crop is certain and unavoidable unless certain causes, all of them beyond the control of the farmers, are recognized and removed. We speak with all respect, but definitely, because we know the facts of our own knowledge, and because the time during which effective action can still be taken to increase the coming crop is short."

"The chief obstacles which must be removed before the farmers of America can equal or surpass this year the crop of 1917 are:

1. Shortage of farm labor.
2. Shortage of seed, feed, fertilizer, farm implements and other agricultural supplies.
3. Lack of reasonable credit.
4. Prices often below the cost of production.

"The justified belief of the farmer that he is not regarded as a partner in the great enterprise of winning the war."

"Farmers by themselves are powerless to remove these obstacles. Unless the Government grasps the vital seriousness of the situation and forthwith takes steps to help, a crop shortage is certain in spite of any and all things farmers can do to prevent it."

"The Government, we understand, will spend some \$4,000,000,000 to produce commercial enterprises to produce munitions of war. We approve of this action, recognizing that it is necessary. Assistance for food production in this crisis does not involve any such vast expenditure. But without such assistance, vigorously and promptly given, it will remain impossible for farmers to grow the crops required. The Government should not hesitate to assist in the production of one sort of supplies essential to win the war when it has already spent vast sums to assist in the production of others. We deem it our duty to advise the nation of these facts in order that the threatened danger may be minimized, if not entirely prevented, and we respectfully suggest the following remedies:

"1. As to labor, the parole of trained farm workers back to the farm, to remain there so long as their services are considered by the Government to be more useful in productive agriculture than in the army. The last classification of registrants under the present selective draft, we are informed, is not being uniformly enforced, and in particular we understand that skilled farm workers, farm foremen

and bona fide farmers are being placed in class one. We ask for such an interpretation of the rule as will make such cases impossible. We welcome the assistance of all organizations that are helping to furnish labor in the production of food and we believe that their services should be employed as fully as possible."

"We ask for such interpretation of the selective draft as will secure to the nation the service of all its citizenry where those services are of most value to the nation, and for binding instructions to be issued to all boards to that effect. Especially do we ask that the definition of a skilled farm laborer be a man who is actually engaged in productive agriculture, and in supporting himself in it, without regard to college or university training."

"2. As to farm supplies, provision should be made for furnishing to producing farmers who need them such seeds, feeds, fertilizers, and farm machinery at cost as may be actually necessary to maintain their production or to increase it within practicable limits. We urge the transportation of farm products and supplies by the most economic routes and the prompt movement of perishable crops in their season."

"We urge that in carrying out the measures to win the war farmers' cooperative societies be given the same consideration that is given to other commercial organizations."

"3. As to credit, steps should be taken by the Government to promote aggressively and in all practicable ways short time loans to farmers for the purpose of financing the production of the crops."

"4. As to prices, should the policy of price control prevail, then we ask that it shall be applied as much to what the farmer buys as to what he sells, to the end that consumer and producer be protected from exploitation."

"5. As to representation, we recommend the immediate appointment of a farm commission, to consist preferably of nine farmers actually engaged in the business, to be selected by the President from men representative of and satisfactory to the great farm organizations of America, and to report directly to him on all questions that affect the increase of agricultural production and distribution. Such a commission should be authorized to secure information from all government sources, and all departments of the Government should be instructed to cooperate with it. It should be in uninterrupted session at the City of Washington, and provisions should be made for necessary quarters and expenses by federal action. The commission should be required, as its first task, to report at once upon all matters necessary in the immediate execution of recommendations numbers one to four above."

"Such a commission is needed first of all to give to the farmers of America a sense of partnership in the conduct of the war to which they have a right. The occasional consultation with farmers called to Washington or the occasional appointment of a farmer to a subordinate place does not amount to fitting participation in the conduct of the war on the part of a third of the population of the United States and all the more when that third produces the one form of supplies which is the most essential."

"This plan would be in harmony with the procedure already adopted by the Government in other essential industries. The creation of such a commission would convince all farmers that their viewpoint was fully represented in Washington and always accessible to the President, and would inspire and encourage them as nothing could. Immediate and vigorous action is imperative."

AIM IS TO OPEN GERMAN EYES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an open letter, Rudolph Blankenburg, former Mayor of Philadelphia, indorses the aims of the Friends of German Democracy, and severely condemns the German propaganda which, he declares, was intended to divide the American people.

"Prussianism, Junkerism, Kaiserism are the inveterate foes of all liberalizing tendencies," the letter says. "They should be thwarted in every legitimate way and the Friends of German Democracy should be heartily supported by America and Americans."

"One of the main weapons of the German autocrats, as far as our country is concerned, has been the assertion of the Kaiser's Government that the United States would never wage war against the German Empire on account of the loyalty of our 20,000,000 inhabitants of German blood to the land of their fathers. This propaganda has been fostered by a subservient and subsidized press, and swallowed by the German people like gospel truth."

"To combat this erroneous idea and to affirm the unqualified loyalty of the overwhelming majority of citizens of German blood, and thus to demolish one of the props of Prussian Junkerism, is one of the aims of the Friends of German Democracy. If the people of Germany once know that our great republic stands determined to defend the world against an autocracy that threatens ruin to all popular ideals, that we are united, no matter whence we came, in this battle for liberty, they will understand that their Government has deceived them, and that Germany can look for neither help nor sympathy on our part."

"Then their eyes will be opened and the light of truth may be kindled in the hearts of a multitude of the Kaiser's subjects who have been compelled to suffer the agonies of the damned in the worship of false gods. The effort to establish a democratic form of Government in Germany is worthy of every support, for under popular rule a repetition of the world tragedy of today is impossible."

FOOD PRICE BILL TO BE REWRITTEN

Measure Drafted by President Wilson Delegating Power to Fix Prices on Foodstuffs to Be Modified Before It Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That Congress is beginning to evince an aversion to concentrating too much authority in the hands of the President was evidenced when, on Friday, it was made known that Chairman Lever of the House Committee on Agriculture will rewrite the bill submitted to his committee by the President several weeks ago, containing provisions which would practically leave the entire matter of fixing prices on food and foodstuffs in the hands of the President.

It is understood that Chairman Lever was brought to this decision when conferences with House leaders had convinced him that the bill as drafted by President Wilson would stand little chance of passage. The bill as rewritten by Mr. Lever will differ widely from the President's proposal, and although Mr. Lever's bill will undoubtedly be drafted so as to create an effective weapon to be used against food profiteers all over the country, the measure which will be finally reported to the House will fall far short of what President Wilson had hoped for. These facts can be stated definitely.

It is thought that the President's bill contained cotton in the list of commodities upon which the arbitrary price-fixing authority contemplated therein could be exercised. Because of the opposition this would engender among the southern members, it is not thought likely that cotton will be named in the bill.

Although the price-fixing bill—details of which have been kept secret by members of the Committee on Agriculture—will not come up for some time, additional legislation giving the Food Administrator more authority will be up for consideration in the House shortly, perhaps after the disposal of the railroad legislation. One feature of this legislation, which will probably be in the form of an amendment to the food act, will be the placing of food conservation upon a compulsory basis, rather than a voluntary one, as is the case now.

Massachusetts Saves Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration announced on Friday that reports on food savings in the hotels and restaurants of Massachusetts for the month of December show a saving of almost six times as much wheat flour as was saved by the hotels and restaurants of the State during the month of November, and an increase in meat saving of more than 500,000 pounds. The saving in sugar, according to the Food Administrator, is more than 4½ times the quantity saved during November.

BONE DRY MEASURE UP IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The dry measure before the Senate, introduced Jan. 31, would prohibit importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor for any purpose and would make possession of a drink of such liquor unlawful. Manufacture or sale of liquor in

any form would be made a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. Automobile and motor boat "blockade runners" who supply a wide territory in nearly every part of the State would be affected by provisions for punishment of persons in charge of such machines, seizure of the liquor and confiscation of automobiles and boats used in the traffic.

It will be remembered that Mississippi was the first State to ratify the national prohibition amendment, an action which it took on Jan. 9. The above measure is quite distinct from the ratification of the national amendment, therefore.

VIEWS REGARDING A BONE-DRY QUEBEC

Considerable Comment Aroused in Montreal by Government Prohibition Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The announcement that the prohibition program of the Provincial Government will provide for absolute elimination of the liquor traffic from the Province of Quebec, its last stronghold in Canada, is being received with considerable comment but without any sort of demonstration in Montreal, at present the strongest rampart of the brewers' crumbling defense. The temperance workers are rejoicing quietly, and the feeling in the liquor camp appears to be largely gratification that the Government has allowed until May 1, 1919, for disposal of the stock on hand.

The reason for this equanimity is that everybody has realized that a bone-dry Canada has been for some time a thing of the immediate future. The strength of the wave sweeping the country has been too apparent to permit of lingering hope that it might be arrested at the provincial line. In fact, so general has been the acceptance of the inevitable that one prominent liquor agent here said in private conversation, some time before the provincial law was promulgated, that he knew national prohibition was coming and that he believed it would be an excellent thing for Canada.

It is the opinion in well-informed circles here that it was the certainty that national prohibition could not be warded off, that led the provincial Government to declare for a dry Quebec. It was thought better, it is asserted, that this Province take the step of its own accord than find itself forced to do so.

The principal organizations that have worked for temperance here are the Dominion Alliance, the Central W. C. T. U. and the Royal Templars of Temperance. Of these the most active has been the Dominion Alliance. Its secretary, John H. Roberts, who has been indefatigable for years in the cause, recently resigned his office because of adverse criticism from members of his alliance with the opposition in the recent general election. Nevertheless, his activity did not abate, and he was in Quebec until the success of the prohibition program was assured.

The most significant feature of the action of the Quebec Government is the fact that prohibition in this Province will greatly facilitate the enforcement of the federal law forbidding importation of liquor into dry territory. The Province of Quebec has been generally credited with doing an excellent business of late in shipping liquor to provinces where it was banned. With this source of supply cut off, violation of the federal law will be most difficult and dangerous, because it will involve importation from the United States or Europe.

PACKER DECISION TIED UP WITH I. W. W.

Proceedings in Both Cases Hinge on the Right of Seizure—Arguments Made Before Judge Landis in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The fight of Henry Veeder and Swift & Co. for the papers in Mr. Veeder's vault and the demand of the Industrial Workers of the World for the return of their tons of literature seized by the Government were tied up together on Friday for a decision under the same section of the Espionage Law.

When finally the stoutly contested legal engagement between the Government and the attorneys for the packers had been finished, Federal Judge K. M. Landis said he would dispose of the matter "on the conclusion of another case in which the same general questions would be argued." This was the I. W. W. case. It has now for some time been moving along very slowly. On Tuesday the dispute between the packers and the Federal Trade Commission cut in just in time to fit the two together. Argument in the I. W. W. case was considerably shortened by the extensive covering of much of the same ground in the packing house proceedings. A decision on both is anticipated next week.

Great interest was aroused yesterday by the announcement that the other packers' case which had been sealed by the Federal Trade Commission had been voluntarily opened. The vault of M. W. Borders, attorney for Morris & Co. and Wilson & Co., has not been so great an object of solicitude as that in Mr. Veeder's office, which is said by government officials to be the repository of secrets of all the big packers working in illegal combination. Mr. Borders' vault was sealed about the same time as Mr. Veeder's. Thursday night he opened it and put no obstruction in the way of the Federal Trade Commission examining everything in it, including the private and privileged papers which the Swift firm is making stubborn endeavors to protect.

The feeling of the significance of this case in the advanced development of the question of search warrants, deepened as the packers completed their constitutional arguments and counsel for the I. W. W. raised his constitutional objections. This Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, is the first law passed by the United States authorizing the search and seizure of papers simply because they have been used in the commission of a felony; and this is the first case of importance on the right to take all papers whether private or confidential if so used.

In the Swift case among the main

contentions of the packers were included some papers which were private and privileged. The proceeding was to quash the warrant before execution. In the I. W. W. case no attempt was made by the I. W. W. to argue that the papers were private or privileged. The warrant had been executed and the papers seized were in the possession of the Government. The main line of argument advanced by the I. W. W. was that the warrants and seizure were void for three reasons: First, it was declared, because an attempt was made to take from the defendants papers lawfully in their custody for the sole purpose of later on using these papers against the defendants; second, because the warrants did not specify with particularity the property to be seized, and third, because the warrants "failed utterly to recite a single fact on which a judicial officer can determine the ground on which the application for warrant is made." These arguments were also all set up by the packers.

The I. W. W. placed their greatest emphasis on the third point.

To summarize briefly the main incidents in the final session of the packers' case: J. J. Healey, the packers' chief counsel, took up immediately the position of the Government that the papers sought were contraband and outside the protection of the law. Judge Landis inquired if five men committed a crime and the means by which they committed it were to come into the hands of a sixth party, could the Government get that evidence? Mr. Healey replied yes.

"It is the character of the thing, then," asked the judge, "rather than the profession of the man who possesses it, regardless of whether the man is a lawyer or a priest, that determines the question?" Counsel for the packers made another affirmative reply.

Shortly afterward he granted that if a paper had been used in the commission of a felony it could be seized, regardless of whether it was a private or privileged paper.

Mr. Healey then proceeded to argue that the documents, while they might be in evidence, were not a means of committing a crime. He also again contended, as facts as to the alleged felonies were set up in the affidavit, the whole was the basis for the warrant.

Argument on the I. W. W. motion for a bill of particulars on the I. W. W. indictment was continued to Monday.

MOLDERS GET INCREASE

Settlement of the strike of members of the Molders Union which has tied up work in foundries throughout New England for the past two weeks was effected at a meeting of representatives of the union and the Foundrymen's Association in the Boston City Club, Friday night. By the terms of the settlement the men will receive an increase of 50 cents a day immediately, with a further increase of 25 cents on April 1. The men, who were receiving \$4.50 a day, struck when their demands for an increase of \$1 was refused.

SHIPPING BOARD IS NOW CHIEF CONCERN

Administration Officials Coming to Realize That Crux of the Situation Is Fully as Much There as in War Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The chief concern of the Administration at the present moment is the Shipping Board. It is no secret that this organization, although reorganized last fall following a long period of inefficiency due to the constant quarrels between its chairman, William Denman, and Gen. G. W. Goethals, is still far from meeting the necessity of the hour. Merchant ships are not being produced to provide the tonnage which the President has repeatedly said must be furnished to transport supplies to the allies of the United States and for the armies in France.

Administration officials have come to realize that the crux of the situation is in the Shipping Board fully as much as in the War Department.

Another reorganization of the board is therefore immediately in prospect. Chairman Edward N. Hurley, this bureau is informed, so stated to the Senate Commerce Committee Friday.

Declining, however, to make public any details, Mr. Hurley said that the principal innovation would be the bringing of new shipbuilding experts into the organization.

He left the committee to hurry to an appointment, he said, with the men whom he has asked to help him. The announcement of names and plans are to come later.

Mr. Hurley saw the President on Tuesday night of this week following the Cabinet meeting and laid his plan before him.

Then its general outline having been approved, he worked out its details and laid the whole proposition before the Senate committee yesterday. No legislation or congressional action is necessary.

It is understood that some half a dozen "zones" will probably be created, with the leading builders of the various districts having large powers of supervision. Districts probably will be New England, Central Atlantic states, Great Lakes, Gulf States, and the Pacific Coast. A separate control may be provided for the extensive wooden shipyards of the North Pacific Coast region.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Throughout the last school year 56 active classes were conducted by the department of university extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education, the director, James A. Moyer, says in a brief report of the work made today. As far as possible these were held in centers where the greatest number of people could be benefited.

Smileage Books For Sale Here—Paine's



Standardization

—one of the most important lessons of this great war.

PAINE FURNITURE has long been recognized as *Standard quality and value*, which accounts in part for the undiminished demand during these days of conservation, when money as well as men must yield unusual service.

By way of example, consider the Sheraton Bedroom Suite of natural Mahogany suggested by the sketch. Twin bedsteads \$50 each, large bureau \$68, Chiffonier with glass \$59, Dressing Table, triplicate mirror, \$45, Cheval mirror \$36.

Rugs, Draperies and other decorations included in the unusual values of this unusual store.



Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

The Store of Individuality

E. T. Slattery Co.

Established in 1867

Tremont St., Boston Opp. Boston Common

A Spring Message to Slattery Patrons

The Spring of nineteen-eighteen finds the E. T. Slattery establishment in a position in which the management takes great satisfaction.

During the uncertainties of a war year our regular patrons have been absolutely loyal and our business has been maintained, with the result that our outlook upon the Spring season is most encouraging.

We feel impelled, therefore, at this time to thank all who have patronized this business institution. It is one of fixed policies of service and is vigorous in its purpose of assisting every one in his patriotic efforts. It is gratifying to note that our patrons have recognized these things which we are trying to accomplish.

Careful study of present demands of our very discriminating clientele has shown us that while our patrons demand, as always, individuality and quality in their Spring apparel, they deem it both patriotism and good taste to simplify the interpretations of the new fashions.

We have prepared to meet this new demand of the better class of trade with assortments of Spring apparel, etc., for women, misses and children in which the simplified modes possess those rare qualities which make for consummate good style while studiously avoiding the outre.

Our prices are in keeping with the times and will be found no higher than those asked in many stores for apparel entirely lacking the quality and individuality characteristic of Slattery merchandise.

We hope you will find an early opportunity to inspect our new Spring assortments.

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

COLLEGE CLOSINGS
STERNLY OPPOSED

(Continued from page one)

piles and others are about to follow. The Fuel Administration has received advice that in about 50 Massachusetts cities and towns some or all of the schools have been closed.

This being the situation, many people are of the opinion that the time has arrived to curb breweries and the like, in order that more coal may be available for necessary purposes. The question as to whether permitting the saloons to continue, while schools and colleges close, is consistent with the educational standard of New England, brings forth from all parts of the section replies emphatically in the negative. The Springfield school committee is one of the latest of the fast-growing number going on record in opposition to such a condition of affairs. At the meeting of the committee Friday, members objected vigorously to that policy.

College Closing Protested

Not One Should Shut While Saloons Run, Says Dr. MacLaurin

"Not a single college or university should be made to close its doors to economize New England's scant fuel supply while bowling alleys, saloons and like unessential places continue to exhaust the coal stocks. If worse comes to worse, I believe that it would be a matter of wisdom and of justice to seize any surplus coal from less useful places and to use it to keep the colleges open."

President Richard C. MacLaurin of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gave this opinion to The Christian Science Monitor today at the State House, where he attended the fuel conference called by James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator. It must not be forgotten that practically every college is sending out trained young men and women greatly needed by the United States, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the war. To close Technology as Technology might not seriously hurt us, but we are maintaining training schools for the Government, for the army and navy, and these would be badly handicapped if we are made to close down, even temporarily.

"As a purely educational matter, without considering the military aspect, we should not tolerate closing a single college while it is possible to obtain coal from less necessary places."

Finances of Colleges

Brown Man Says Sums Involved Make Saloon Capital Insignificant

Finances of the colleges and universities must be given as careful consideration, when it comes to closing to save coal, as is being given, apparently, to private business and enterprises, according to W. H. Kenerston, of the division of engineering at Brown University, who attended today's fuel conference at the State House.

"Many of our valuable educational institutions are, commonly speaking, nearly on the rocks as it is, and any forced closing would disrupt their finances alarmingly," he explained. "There are large sums of money represented in our colleges, sums which make the capital tied up in saloons, dance halls, etc., look most insignificant. Colleges have as much, if not more, right to insist upon having their finances protected."

"I have no doubt that many colleges have made earnest attempts to reduce their fuel consumption, yet I, as an engineer, can see where extravagance in this respect probably can be eliminated so as to make it unnecessary for the Fuel Administration to issue a closing decree."

Before the Government talks of closing down colleges, due consideration should be given to the opportunities, which I have no doubt exist, for seizing coal stocks in the hands of less valuable establishments.

"Colleges are doing a most patriotic and important work in preparing young men for real service in the war. The Government needs them seriously. Therefore great caution ought to be exercised on the question of shutting them down. Some colleges already have combined their spring vacations with the midwinter holidays, and any additional vacations that might be forced upon them because of the fuel situation, would be a great sacrifice not only to the universities, but to the United States as a whole."

Coal of Clubs for Schools Urged
Diversion of coal from social clubs to school buildings so that education

may be resumed in many Boston public schools, is urged by Miss Frances G. Curtis, a member of the Boston School Committee. "My concern is for the children, first of all," said Miss Curtis on Friday, "and I feel that it is not right that schools should be forced to close, while so many clubs remain open, with heat and comfort for their members."

"I know of only one club in the city that has actually closed its doors as a war-time measure. That was closed at the recommendation of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, who expressed it as her belief that it was only patriotic to do without such luxuries in war time. That club, as a matter of fact, burns coke in the furnaces, so that it had nothing to contribute to the heat of the schools by the closing measure."

Saloon Closing Urged

Springfield School Board Wants Fuel Supply to Open Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Closing of the saloons and clubs to supply the fuel to open the schools here was advocated at an executive session of the School Committee, Friday, when members expressed the opinion that it was a wrong step for the schools to be closed, the students given an enforced vacation and the barrooms running practically unchanged.

Resolutions introduced by the Rev. Newton M. Hall protesting against the closing and asking for their reopening, were as follows:

"In view of the urgent necessity for educating the children of the nation as rapidly as possible, especially the students of the high schools, who are in line for national, industrial and army service, and who will be needed for farm service next June even more urgently than last year, the board regrets even the temporary closing of the schools and instructs the superintendent to use every effort to secure the reopening of the schools at the earliest possible moment."

Particular indignation has been aroused over the closing of the vocational schools. Eighteen, or more than half of the city's schools, had plenty of coal, said Dr. George H. Foss of the School Committee. It would have been possible with this supply to keep all the buildings open until the 21st, when the customary vacation would begin, Dr. Foss thinks. When the vacation was over, on March 4, the coal situation might be relieved, he says, and the closing order by the fuel board and city property committee be considered unwise and panicky.

Policy Called Inconsistent

Government Urging Conservation—Saloons Allowed to Waste

It is pointed out that while the United States Government is urging the production and conservation of food, it is permitting breweries and saloons, social clubs and similar unessential establishments to operate and thereby deplete coal from such plants as the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, which produces articles necessary to carry out the food campaign and win the war.

J. W. Fellows, factory manager of the firm referred to, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that this policy of asking one to produce while permitting another to waste, was inconsistent. His plant was obliged to close its doors on Thursday, forcing 1800 persons out of work. When the plant will open again depends upon coal receipts, he said.

He controverted the stock argument of proprietors of the less essential forms of business when he declared that many such establishments would have to close to throw as many persons out of employment as his plant alone. The loss in wages to employees of this single plant will be about \$3000 a day, and the loss to the company will be between \$25,000 and \$30,000. As for the retarding effect of the inactivity of this firm on successfully prosecuting the war, an estimate is impossible. He said he favored closing the breweries and saloons altogether in the interest of an efficient prosecution of the war.

Record of School Time Lost

Record of the number of hours each school is in session is being kept so that provision may be made later to make up as much of the loss entailed by the coal shortage as possible, the superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, said this morning. The February vacation, he said, will be omitted this year.

More Schools Are Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—All public schools here were closed on Friday for an indefinite period, despite insistent appeals of many citi-

zens that the stocks of coal held by saloons and similar non-essential businesses be distributed among the schoolhouses. The coal in possession of the schools is to be held for use in case of an acute emergency.

Wood Clearing House Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—A clearing house for producers and consumers of wood is to be opened at the Worcester Chamber of Commerce Monday, under the supervision of eight citizens, who were appointed for the purpose at the mass meeting of various interests including members of the Fuel Committee at the chamber on Friday. The committee will begin its work on city wood lots next Monday, the fourth "heatless" holiday. As the coal supply decreases here, the demand for wood increases, and it is estimated that 10,000 cords of wood are needed by manufacturers, owners of buildings and others to be used as a substitute for coal.

DOWNTOWN SUBWAY
LOOP IS PROPOSED

The Boston Transit Commission, which will cease to exist on June 30 unless continued by special law, has recommended in a letter to the Legislature that a downtown subway loop be constructed, with stations on its circumference, to relieve the present congestion of traffic.

It advises this instead of a single terminus to the Boylston Street subway as contemplated by the act of 1911, or a double or forked terminal, as it recommended in its report in May, 1914.

While it does not propose a route, it offers as an illustration a scheme of this kind: extension of the Boylston Street subway through Boylston and Essex streets to the vicinity of the South Station, there passing under or over the Dorchester tunnel; under Federal Street to Post Office Square; under Water and School streets to Tremont Street; and then under the present Tremont Street subway to Boylston Street.

SALARY REDUCTION
ORDER NOW IN EFFECT

Orders issued by Mayor Peters that all salaries of employees of the city of Boston which were raised since June 1, of last year, and which were not provided in the budget at that time be reduced, are today being put into effect at City Hall. The reduction to the payrolls will amount to about \$104,550, the city auditor reckons. The auditor, the budget commissioner and department heads are today figuring out the salaries of the 215 odd men which are placed back to what they were before last June 1. The Mayor, in his order, declared that "cases of merit may be submitted for consideration."

The Mayor also issued an order to department heads to furnish him with lists of persons employed since Sept. 30, last, together with their addresses, nature of service, salaries or wages, and whether temporary or permanent.

ALIEN REGISTRATION
TIME IS EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The date of registration of enemy aliens has been extended to include Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 11, 12, and 13, respectively, in order to give enemy aliens plenty of time to comply with the law requiring registration.

JOHN W. SHERMAN INDORSED

The joint board of the Cloak and Skirtmakers Union, Friday, indorsed John Weaver Sherman to succeed Frank M. Bump on the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the secretary of the union was instructed to send a letter to Governor McCall telling the sentiments of the union.

ADVANCE REFUSED, MEN STRIKE

Employees in a South Boston electric manufacturing plant who were told Friday that their demands for shorter working hours involving more pay could not be granted on account of large contracts with the United States Government, went on strike shortly after the notification.

NEW UNIVERSITY BULING

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Classes at the University of Pennsylvania will be 10 minutes shorter during the term commencing Monday, according to a ruling issued today at the university. This is in order to provide for an hour of military training daily.

ELIMINATING CAR
STOPS ADVOCATED

United States Fuel Administration Considers Method as a Conservation Measure—Large Saving Said to Be Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consideration of "skip-stop" schedules, being put into effect on urban and interurban electric railways, has been begun by the United States Fuel Administration. Conferences have been held with railway heads, officials of public utilities commissions and statistical experts, and a great deal of information has been gathered. No decision has been reached, and definite action will be withheld until further facts have been assembled.

The proposition before the Fuel Administration is substantially as follows: The regular passenger stopping places for electric railways shall be spaced so as not to exceed eight per mile in urban districts, and six per mile in suburban districts. On interurban lines the regular passenger stopping places shall not exceed four per mile. Where safety stops are necessary they shall be combined, when practicable, with the passenger stops.

Some of the points made in favor of the order, as officials see it, are: Three times as much power is required to make an electric car stop and start as to run a block.

There are approximately 50,000 car stops made in the United States each day. The "skip-stop" schedule would eliminate one-third of these. The elimination of 6,000,000,000 stops a year, together with the regulation of car heating, will bring a fuel saving of not less than 1,500,000 tons of coal a year, which will meet the fuel needs of 300,000 average families.

The reduction of car stops, it has been stated, will in a large measure serve to relieve the congestion of the overloaded street railway systems of the country, and will enable better and quicker service to the individual. Under the present conditions of operation the number of stopping places for electric cars in urban districts is often 14 or more per mile, and in suburban districts and on interurban lines is often correspondingly excessive when the character of the districts is considered.

Students of street railway operation who favor the "skip-stop" order argue also that there would be far less inconvenience to the public and less interference with general business, through reducing the number of electric railway stopping places than through curtailing service.

State Control Enlarged

Dr. Garfield Issues New Order Regarding Coal Diversion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—State fuel administrators, acting under instructions issued by Dr. Garfield on Friday, will hereafter determine not only to whom emergency coal shall be supplied, but also from whom the coal thus diverted shall be withheld. The letter projecting this system, together with instructions under which it shall be operated, was sent on Friday to all state fuel administrators and to district representatives so far as they have been appointed.

State fuel administrators have been authorized, wherever necessary, to extend their organizations in such a way as will adequately and promptly furnish such information as may be needed to make effective the new system. They are told to appoint an advisory committee of three men familiar with the coal situation of their state, and to arrange, if possible, a working plan with the State Council of Defense. Under this system it is hoped that each state fuel administrator will be able to inform himself as to what consumers or areas can best stand a reduction in current supply with the least harm to the situation.

Fuel Order Amended
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Garfield fuel order closing down industries on Monday in order to conserve the supply of fuel, was suspended in eight southern states on Friday, by order of Administrator Garfield. The action was taken, the Fuel Administration announced, because of improved

weather conditions in the territory affected by the rescinding of the order. The states affected are North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

BROOKLINE HAS
SOLICITING BOARD

Committee for Patriotic Subscriptions Plans to Prevent Much Duplication of Effort

Organization of a Brookline Committee for Patriotic Subscriptions is announced today by Ernest Dane, chairman of the committee. The new committee plans to prevent duplication of effort in soliciting for the Liberty loans, Red Cross drives and other patriotic campaigns. Arthur A. Smallman, secretary of the new committee, says that the organization has the approval of the selectmen, Brookline branch of the American Red Cross, Women's Council of National Defense, Special Aid and the Brookline Liberty Loan Committee.

"This organization," says Mr. Dane, has the approval of the selectmen, Liberty Loan Committee, Brookline Branch of the American Red Cross, Special Aid and Woman's Council of National Defense.

"By this method every person in town will be visited, duplication of effort will be avoided, and it is hoped that the residents will subscribe in Brookline, their home town."

"Each of the nine precincts will have a chairman, vice-chairman, and seven or more teams of workers, each one being provided with a card of identification."

The chairmen and vice-chairmen are: Precinct 1, George S. Parker and Samuel C. Payson; Precinct 2, Russell Coolidge and Robert S. Wayland; Precinct 3, Walter W. Duffett Jr. and Hatherly Foster Jr.; Precinct 4, Arthur A. Smallman and John H. Lacy; Precinct 5, G. Loring Briggs and Gordon Dana; Precinct 6, Rev. Wm. W. Hille and Fred B. Richardson; Precinct 7, George W. Duncklee and Gordon B. March; Precinct 8, Stewart Burdard and Frank A. Merrill; Precinct 9, Roland G. Hopkins and Hermann F. Clarke.

Mr. Dane will have general charge of the work. A card catalogue of all Brookline residents has been made up from the latest available list. The cards will be distributed to the precinct chairmen, thence distributed to the team captains and workers. Each worker will be responsible for a certain number of cards and will visit the same houses in his particular section of the precinct on each succeeding drive. By this method he will come to know the people and conditions in his own field.

FINANCE STATEMENT
BY SECRETARY OF WAR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, will appear before the House Military Affairs Committee next week to "outline his war program for the coming fiscal year and explain his appropriation requests," Chairman Dent stated today. "The House committee does not intend to have the secretary repeat his comprehensive statement before the Senate committee," said Dr. Dent, "but several members are desirous to clear up some points of our war preparations."

Secretary Baker's statement will be one of the finishing touches of the big army appropriation bill which is being rapidly drafted now, but probably will not go to the House for two or three weeks. It will be the largest army bill ever reported.

NORTHEASTERN HEADQUARTERS

Advices received from Washington today by Lieut. Lester Watson, aeronautical officer at northeastern headquarters, state that for the present, applications for commissions as sup-

ply officers and adjutants will be discontinued, but this ruling does not affect applicants applying for commissions as engineer officers, many of whom are now enrolled as cadets at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Forty-five men, enlisted as privates, first class, today received notification to report on Feb. 16 to the School of Military Aeronautics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Capt. William Cowling, an aide to Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding Camp Devens at Ayer, visited Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston today, having recently returned from the French front.

Maj. E. R. Lewis, division signal officer of the seventy-sixth division at Camp Devens, was in consultation today with Col. Daniel J. Carr, signal corps officer.

RULING ON FLOUR
SALES IS MODIFIED

Flour dealers in Boston were notified by the Massachusetts Food Administrator, Friday, that starting next Monday all white flour purchases must be accompanied by a purchase of an equal amount of flour substitutes. The notice reads:

"A retailer may not sell wheat flour to any person unless such person buys from him at the same time one pound of wheat flour substitutes for every pound of wheat flour purchased, and three pounds of wheat flour substitutes for every five pounds of whole wheat or Graham flour purchased."

"Wheat flour substitutes include hominy, corn grits, corn meal, corn flour, edible corn starch, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice flour, potato flour."

"Until further notice potatoes may be used as a wheat flour substitute, four pounds of potatoes being reckoned equivalent to one pound of other substitutes."

"Rye is not a wheat flour substitute, but rye flour may be sold without the sale of other wheat flour substitutes."

SUCCESS IN SHIP-
BUILDING PREDICTED

Confidence in the success of the shipbuilding program of the United States based on "only the most reliable data available," was expressed by Ansel R. Clark, commercial agent of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Boston, at a meeting of the Special Libraries Association in Boston University, Friday night. Mr. Clark, who comes from Portland, Ore., told of the shipbuilding going on in the Pacific Coast shipyards and said that he believed that before long the United States would have a merchant marine second to none in the world.

FIXING OF PRICE OF
SILVER TO BE ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legislation seeking to increase silver production, by providing protective measures for producers fixing a price for and putting the production of silver under government control, will be asked of Congress within the next few days, it is understood here.

SECOND OFFENSE CHARGED

Jeremiah J. Danahy of Brockton was brought before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes Jr. in Boston today and pleaded guilty to the second time in three months of aiding and abetting the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers. On his first arrest in November he was allowed to go on his recognizance. Commissioner Hayes today held him in \$500 for the grand jury. Similar action was taken against Julius Smeklos of South Boston, also charged with illegal sale of liquor to soldiers.

REPORTED ARREST
ON HOLLAND LINER

As Result of Inspection on the Nieuw Amsterdam, Man Said to Be German Agent Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a result of the close inspection of passengers arriving on the Nieuw Amsterdam, the Holland-America liner that arrived in this port Thursday, the capture of a man, said to be a German agent coming to this country to re-establish communication between the German espionage system in the United States and the German Government, which has been impaired by the ability of American intelligence officers to read existing German codes, was reported last night after an inquiry at Ellis Island where 40 first and second cabin passengers were taken.

The man, who was said to be a naturalized American citizen, is reported to have admitted coming to this country in the pay of the German Government in order to furnish German agents in this country with the new code. Twelve thin sheets of paper covered with letters and figures, forming a code, were found on his person. He refused to disclose the names of those to whom he was to deliver the code, it was said.

It was stated yesterday that the precautions taken in the case of the Nieuw Amsterdam would be repeated hereafter on the arrival of every new ship from a European port.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Criticism of War Work

NEW YORK WORLD.—There has been no clearer or more patriotic definition of the duty and responsibility of criticism in time of war than that made by Charles E. Hughes in an address to the Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

Declaring that this is no time for partisanship of any sort, and that "if we don't win this war it will make little difference whether a man calls himself a Democrat or a Republican," Mr. Hughes said:

"I have never sympathized at all with the idea that even in time of war you could make democracy work without proper freedom of the organs of democratic expression. I believe in freedom of criticism, but every one who criticizes should apply to his criticism the acid test of whether it helps to the vigorous prosecution of the war or retards it. If it helps, then the more of that criticism we have the better. If it embarrasses, then we want none of it, and the American people won't stand it."

Criticism there should be and must be. That is the only way in which democracy can function in time of war as well as in time of peace; but it must be honest criticism, it must be patriotic criticism, it must be helpful criticism, and it must be intelligent criticism. When a United States Senator, whatever his professed motives, deliberately attempts to compel the Secretary of War to disclose military secrets of the United States which would be of great importance to the enemy, that is not criticism at all, unless giving aid and comfort to the enemy is criticism. When another United States Senator tries to make the whole world believe—enemy, ally and neutral—that in a great crisis of civilization the United States Government has broken down in its military undertakings through inefficiency, he is doing for the German Government what it is unsuccessfully trying to do for itself in the way of manipulating German opinion. Mr. Hughes' test is the only test of criticism at this time. Does it help or does it embarrass in winning the war? If it helps, the more of it the better. If it embarrasses, it is not criticism but Copperheadism.

The Food You Save Is Practically All the Food We Can Send to Our Allies

STORE OPENS 8:45 A. M. CLOSES 4:45 P. M. SHOP 8:45 TO 11:00

SHEPARD STORES

Tremont Street Winter Street Temple Place
BOSTON, MASS.

COURTESY the Keynote of SHEPARD SERVICE

IT TOOK A COAL SHORTAGE TO
TEACH US WHAT

WARM BLANKETS

—Really mean; gratifying, too, will be the savings you make now.

JOHNSON BLANKETS

—Just received, eight cases purchased in December, 1916, at the prices prevailing at that time. These goods have advanced 85%, so you will save money by anticipating your needs and buying now for next season at these prices—all based on our 1916 purchase price.

60x80 70x80 76x84

PR. 5.00 PR. 6.50 PR. 7.50

FULL SIZE SPREADS, 4.85

—A very fine quality satin damask spread, cut 4 ft. 6 in., with an 18 in. drop. Some have very slight mill stains but nothing noticeable. The price on our regular goods in this same quality is 8.00.

Full Size Satin Damask Spreads—Three new designs 3.95

(Winter Street—Fourth Floor)

The Food You Save Is Practically All the Food We Can Send to Our Allies

STORE CLOSED MONDAY, BUT
COLONIAL RESTAURANT OPEN

11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dancing 3 to 8 P. M.
Only the Grill and the Economy Lunch Suspended for the Holiday.

**SKINNER'S GUARANTEED
ALL SILK PEAU DE CYGNE
PETTICOATS**

GUARANTEED AGAINST WEAR FOR 6 MONTHS

The skirt itself is the latest style, deep flounce with narrow plaiting—scalloped bottom, elastic at waist. 5.00

Sometimes called Skinner's Satin, but the material in these petticoats is all silk—pure silk dye—the material cannot be excelled. Name is woven on selvage of each petticoat.

Rose, Wistaria, Emerald
Purple, Navy, Belgium Blue, Gray,
Russian Green and Black
Sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38

(Orders will be taken next week for longer lengths if desired.)

EXTRA SIZES, same silk, same style, in black, wistaria, purple, Russian green and gray 5.95

(Tremont Street—Third Floor)

Our Sale Still Continues

Take advantage now of reductions that mean savings on Boots, Shoes and Hosiery that will give service. We employ only our own experienced salesmen during these mark-down sales. They know our complete stock and best bargains, and can fit and please regular and new customers.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

We are selling a wonderful storm boot for men during this sale at \$9.50. Former price was \$11.

You will not be able to buy at these low prices again this year.

The Store With the Genial Atmosphere

Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.

49-51 Temple Place, Boston

You Get Better Service by Shopping Early in the Morning

Filene's

Misses' serge dresses at \$10

Misses' serge dresses at \$10 are hard to find—we are sure of it, because we had to work so hard ourselves to have the dress sketched in regular stock, day in, day out, at \$10.

It is fine French serge, trimmed with rows of braid.

The dress sketched comes from the misses' lower-priced shop, where no dresses cost more than \$12.50.

Filene's—small orders filled—fourth floor.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

OPINIONS GIVEN ON SUFFRAGE VICTORY

General Sentiment in America Among Men and Women Is Satisfaction at the Successful Outcome of English Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gratification in this country over the victory for woman suffrage in Great Britain is general. Many men prominent in various stations manifest eagerness to express their satisfaction over the fact that English women, by gaining their political freedom, have hastened the time when their American sisters shall achieve the same result.

C. S. Whitman, Governor of New York, expressed interest in the announcement but did not make any statement. The Governor's position with regard to woman suffrage is well known. During the campaign which brought the ballot to the women of this State he said:

"It is our highest duty to bestow on women the suffrage, that we may add to the conscience of the vote at a time when democracy is fighting for its life, at a time when we need not so much reason, nor astuteness, but a sense of moral values in settling the questions that are to affect civilization for generations and centuries to come."

During that campaign John Purroy Mitchell, then Mayor of New York City and now a major in the aviation service, said:

"Yes, the women of New York, like the women of all America and like our sisters across the seas, have demonstrated that women, equally with men, rise to the great emergencies of life, are firm and staunch in national crises, and can be trusted to exercise sound and balanced judgment upon public questions."

Judge William T. Wadhams, of the Court of General Sessions, when told of the victory in England, exclaimed: "Magnificent! The action in England foreshadows like action in this country. It is inconceivable that the two great English-speaking peoples should not extend the suffrage to women at this time, when they are fighting together for world democracy. The war, in which not only armies but whole nations are engaged, has made plain the justice of extending the franchise to women, because everywhere it is plain that the women as well as the men are supporting their governments, not only with their work, but also with their finances. The action of New York State together with that of England makes certain national suffrage for the women of the United States."

"I cannot give an opinion on this subject as a British official," Sir Frederick Black, deputy chairman of the British War Mission, declared. "Suffrage lies outside the scope of my activities. My opinion is merely that of an individual Britisher who has long been interested in all movements to widen the basis of popular support to the Government and will bring to bear instructed opinion on new questions that come up for settlement."

"An objection is always urged against every extension of an electorate. It will be said now that large numbers of women admitted to the franchise will be uneducated in public questions and will be swayed to a much greater extent by personal prejudice than men. This opinion is almost more strongly held by women themselves than by men."

"For my own part, I believe in the case of the addition of women to the electorate, we shall find that the grant of the vote is in itself an education in its use. The sense of responsibility comes with the power and the privilege. I think we can trust entirely to the common sense of our mothers, our wives, sisters, daughters and other female friends to act as wisely as their experience grows as we do ourselves."

"Women frequently get to the heart of things and cut many Gordian knots by a quick instinct and sympathy which in some cases equal, if they do not surpass, the decisions which men reach by judgment, the cold light of reason and experience."

"An interest in the education of men and women has been one of my hobbies in the scant leisure that my official duties have given me. I have had wide opportunities, therefore, of estimating the capacity of women for taking part in public work and I am sure that we may all view, not merely without misgiving, but with firm hope and confidence, the results that are likely to follow from the extension of suffrage to women."

"There are and always will be natural differences between men and women in their qualities and viewpoints. We want both for the good of the State, and if that is so why should we not have the woman's point of view and opinions directly expressed with the ever-growing and fuller sense of responsibility instead of having those views and opinions expressed indirectly through their male relatives and friends with the risk of their being transmuted and unintentionally distorted in the process of passing through the masculine mind?"

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Berlin, stated that he believed that the suffrage victory in England brought national suffrage nearer in the United States.

"This is particularly true," he added, "because of the sympathy of interest and race existing between English and American women. Added impetus is given to the movement in this country, too, because our women have used so much restraint and common sense in their campaign for the ballot. I do not see any reason now why American women should not be given the vote."

Mr. Gerard laughed when asked if

he saw any indication of the women of Germany ever gaining the ballot.

"The men of Germany will have to get full suffrage first," he said.

Frederick C. Tanner, former chairman of the Republican State Committee, said:

"This is the necessary result of the forces now at work throughout the civilized world."

"This," said Mr. Tanner, "was all that he could say on the subject, and all, indeed, he felt, that could be said on the subject."

Keen interest was expressed in the offices of the British Recruiting Mission, but the military men present did not wish to express their opinions about what they deemed a purely civil question.

Denver Gratified

Leading Citizens Approve British Franchise Extension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

DENVER, Colo.—Citizens of Denver express satisfaction in unmeasured terms concerning the prospect of advancement of women in Great Britain through recognition by the British Parliament of their claims for the voting franchise.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, state superintendent of public instruction and president of the National Education Association, asserts that England has taken a step which will prove immeasurably to her credit.

"Women of Great Britain, I am satisfied, will prove their fitness to have full voice in affairs of that great nation," said Mrs. Bradford. "They have already proven a bulwark of the nation in these war times."

"Granting of suffrage in England is but natural recognition, and it has come freely," said Mrs. Helen G. Grenfell, former superintendent of instruction. "The conduct of women in the war has done what 50 years of suffrage could not have done."

Governor Gunter and former Governor Ammons point to the achievements of women in Colorado today and their efficient aid in war preparations as significant of deserving the full power of franchise everywhere. The latter asserts that England under women's votes will feel the steadier hand of elements whose great self-sacrifice is so apparent today.

NEXT WEEK'S ADDRESSES

Sunday

S. K. Ratcliffe, "The New Map of Europe," Harvard Congregational Church Forum in St. Mark's Church, 8 p. m.

Lieut. Bruno Roselli, "Some Lessons Learned at the Italian Front," Ford Hall, 7:30 p. m.

S. K. Ratcliffe, "The New Internationalism," Old South Meeting House, 3:15 p. m.

Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver, "Food and the War," Temple Ohabei Shalom, 7:30 p. m.

Lieut. Bruno Roselli, "A Message From the Italian Front," Colonial Theater, Brockton, 4 p. m.

Charles Zueblin, "Universal Service," Harvard Congregational Church, Dorchester, 7:30 p. m.

Charles Zueblin, "World Reorganization," Memorial Hall, Melrose, 4 p. m.

Mrs. Mary C. Terrell, "The War and the Race Problem," High School Hall, Somerville, 4 p. m.

William H. Lewis, "Abraham Lincoln," Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Monday

Maj. Frederick G. Bauer, "Military Law," Bates Hall, Boston Y. M. C. A., 8:30 p. m.

Mrs. Margaret W. Pearson, "Wheat Conservation," Liberty Bread Shop No. 3, 559 Washington Street, 2:30 p. m.

Miss Lucile Eaves, "The Vocational Experiences of Boston Young Persons," Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 1 p. m.

Tuesday

Prof. Henry E. Bourne, "Napoleon and the United States," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Dr. Talcott Williams, "The Two Moral Issues of the War," Unitarian Club, Hotel Somerset, 7 p. m.

Thursday

Prof. Vittorio Fofors, "The Italians of Today," Twentieth Century Club, 8 p. m.

Friday

Prof. Henry E. Bourne, "A Panic in the Grand Empire," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Bertrand H. Farr, "The Peony," illustrated, Horticultural Hall, 2 p. m.

Prof. Henry E. Bourne, "Washington's Advice on Foreign Policy: Is It Valid Today?" Twentieth Century Club, 1 p. m.

CHAMBERLAIN PLAN ATTACKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Resolutions condemning the proposed war cabinet and declaring the Chamberlain measure to be "an unwarranted affront to the President" were unanimously adopted by the faculty and student body of the Atlanta Law School.

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HOUSE RAILROAD BILL IS AMENDED

Power to Fix Rates on Roads in United States Vested in President by Proposed Terms—Tenure of Control Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Administration Railroad Bill was reintroduced in the House late on Friday and referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The measure as reintroduced in the House will be reported today by Chairman Sims.

The important changes made by the House committee are in the form of two amendments, one providing that government ownership shall cease two years after the proclamation of the signing of the peace treaty and one investing the President with supreme authority to fix rates. There will be no appeal from the President's decision if the bill passes Congress in the form in which the House committee will report it today. Should any step be taken by the President regarding rate fixing arouse protest because of alleged unfairness, the Interstate Commerce Commission would, under the plan contemplated look into the situation and make a report to the President. However, the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission during the period of government control, and operation would be purely advisory, and the President would follow or disregard as he might see fit any recommendations made by the commission.

Chairman Sims explained that the price-fixing provision contains language limiting the raising or lowering of rates on the part of the President to only such occasions as he should consider exigent enough to warrant executive interference.

"It should not be assumed," explained Chairman Sims, while explaining the bill, "that because it is planned to empower the President to fix rates he would reorganize the whole rate system immediately upon the passage of the bill. It is merely planned to give him certain powers, under the authority of which he can act should a situation demanding immediate and drastic action present itself. One should not consider the remote possibilities evolving from legislation, but the probabilities."

Chairman Sims hopes to bring the bill up in the House on Monday morning. It is understood that Majority Leader Kitchin has advised the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee that the occasion for obtaining House action will present itself early in the coming week, perhaps Monday. The measure will be threshed out in the House first.

The bill as reported to the Senate from the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee limits government ownership to 18 months after the proclamation of the signing of the peace treaty, instead of two years, and gives the Interstate Commerce Committee instead of the President authority to initiate new rates.

SPAIN AND ITS MILITARY JUNTAS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The difficulties of the situation, both politically and in regard to the menace of the military juntas do not diminish. A short while since Señor Lerroux, the Republican leader, in a speech at a banquet held at Barcelona to celebrate the success of the Republicans at the recent municipal elections went so far as to say that he, with Señor Pablo Iglesias and Señor Melquíades Alvarez, Socialist and Reformist leaders respectively, wished to warn their friends to be prepared for sacrifices, as grave events were pending. Three thousand sympathizers listened to this declaration. Two or three days later there came the official announcement of a "plot" that was in course of organization on the part of a large body of non-commissioned officers in the army, who had apparently formed defense juntas on the lines of those set up by the commissioned officers for the purpose of obtaining redress of their numerous grievances. These juntas had circu-

lated a manifesto for signature in which, after declaring their loyalty and their desire for the welfare of the army, they set forth their complaints and asked for the recognition of their juntas in order to enable them to advance their case fairly and with authority.

Despite the comparatively mild character of this manifesto, it was evident that there was much more behind this new movement than appeared on the surface, and in many quarters the news was read in conjunction with the Lerroux speech at Barcelona and revolutionary ideas were spoken of.

The Government took immediate and forcible action. Señor La Cierva, the War Minister, ordered the immediate dismissal of all the non-commissioned officers implicated who did not at once disavow all further association with the enterprise, and more than a thousand were thus dismissed. At the same time telephone communication was stopped and a seizure made of all the papers belonging to the juntas which, it is stated, disclosed information of the existence of a plot to overthrow the Government.

The Premier, Señor García Prieto, has made the following statement on the matter: "The suspension of telephonic communication has been determined upon by the Government which, having become aware that a movement directed against public order was on foot, as indicated by documents which are now in the hands of the judicial authorities, considers it necessary to prevent the persons implicated in this movement from communicating with each other by such means. It is not true, as reported, that some leading officers of the army have asked for the dismissal of certain classes of soldiers. The Government has, in its hands, all the threads of the movement that was on foot, having taken measures from the first moment that it became aware of what was being done, and it is determined to act with all the necessary calm and to take the utmost care that there shall be no unfortunate consequences."

It is noteworthy that while the officers' juntas are of a reactionary character, their object being to impose their control on the Government, the new juntas of the non-commissioned officers are of the opposite political complexion, and have been encouraged by the agitators of the Left, to balance the effect of the officers' juntas. The threatening attitude of the latter does not abate. The other day, when the Minister of War directed a series of questions to various eminent officers, Don Benito Murguía, president of the head junta of Barcelona, who has acquired so much importance that he is sometimes referred to as "Benito the First," intimated to Señor La Cierva that it would be more proper and useful if he made his inquiries of the juntas. Thereupon the colonel was asked for his resignation, and gave it.

With all this going on it is now announced that the Cortes are really to be dissolved and the King has signed the necessary decree. It is likely that the elections to the Chamber will take place on Feb. 17 and those to the Senate on March 3. All the signs indicate that the election campaign will this time take place in an organized manner, which will be something of a novelty so far as Spain is concerned. Señor Cambó, the Regionalist leader, is appealing for funds for party organization and propaganda, and it is now stated that the Germanophile element are about to devote a sum of 30,000,000 pesetas to the object of securing the return to the Cortes of a substantial number of members with German sympathies which, in view of the economic developments that are likely to take place after the war, they regard as being money well invested.

PROVIDENCE MAN INTERRED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—John Fruhwald, employed as a baker in a local hotel, was arrested by a special agent of the United States Department of Justice Friday, and has been temporarily interned as an alien enemy pending investigation of his actions during the past few months and particularly until an explanation can be given of films showing forts, submarines, ships and other war plants found in his possession.

CADETS TO GET COMMISSIONS

Commissions in the naval reserve force will be awarded to 122 cadets in the Ensign School of the first naval district, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Monday afternoon.

TECHNICAL MEN NEEDED AT ONCE

War Preparations Said to Be Delayed Because of the Failure of Inspectors of Artillery and Munitions to Respond to Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Technically equipped men are needed at once for immediate service in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, according to an announcement today from George A. Sargent, recently appointed, civilian representative of the Ordnance Department for New England. Allen W. Jackson, Kenneth Domett and J. M. O. Hewitt are assisting Mr. Sargent. The announcement says:

"One of the duties of this office is the recruiting of civilian workers. The appeal made for stenographers, typewriters, clerks, etc., has met with great response, but the technically equipped men we have asked for have not come to the aid of the Government, and war preparations are being delayed on account of the failure of inspectors of field artillery and munitions to respond."

"The Ordnance Department needs immediately 400 inspectors (and assistants) of field artillery ammunition steel. We need 40 inspectors every month beginning with February for each of the following positions: (a) Inspector of cartridge cases, (b) Inspector of assembling and loading, (c) Inspector of forgings, (d) Inspector of high explosive shell loading, (e) Ballistic inspector."

"We also need 20 of each of the following for every month beginning with February: (f) Metallurgical chemists, (g) assistant metallurgical chemists, (h) inspector of powder and explosives, (i) assistant inspector of powder and explosives."

"These positions are to be filled at the different arsenals and manufacturing plants in the eastern part of the United States, and the positions pay high salaries. Unless there is a greater patriotic response to our appeal for these workers, the war preparations will be greatly delayed."

"A number of people technically trained for this work hesitate to offer their services for the duration of the war for fear that they will not be able to get their old positions again after the war is over. Employers of such men should as a patriotic duty, wherever possible, loan these men to the Government in this emergency."

"Applications should be made to G. A. Sargent, civilian representative, Ordnance Department, 45 Bromfield Street, in person or by letter, and should give name, address, age, education, business or professional experience and minimum salary desired."

RAILWAYS CASE NEXT TO BE HEARD

Massachusetts Legislative Committee to Give Managements Chance to State Wherein Service-at-Cost Solves Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

What is considered a respectable start on the important program of trolley legislation before the Massachusetts General Court has been made by the Committee on Street Railways in concluding this week, hearings on bills for public ownership and a statewide referendum on the question. The real contest over the service-at-cost and guaranteed-dividend plan of the railways, however, is set for week after next, says Chairman Worrall of the committee.

When the representatives of the trolley managements put in their case, they will have an opportunity, at whatever expense of ingenuity it may require, to refute the arguments for public ownership, or public operation, presented at this week's hearings.

They will also, if they elect, be in a position to set themselves right, in the public gaze, with regard to charges of mismanagement, inefficiency of operation, neglect to provide tolerable car service, etc. Many believe that full and satisfactory answers to these questions must be given before the roads can expect to have any degree of the public confidence and support which they desire.

Then again, the trolley officials will be expected to show wherein the service-at-cost solution of their financial dilemma is an actual, bona fide solution, and not a mere expedient to tide them over until credit can be restored.

They will have opportunity to explain how their plan will positively restore car service adequate for the territory they serve, and they can publicly elucidate their plans for checking extravagance of operation under the proposed system of guaranteed dividends which, obviously, removes that all-powerful incentive to business efficiency—the necessity of meeting dividend requirements.

Members of the Legislature who have thought on the subject find that their biggest problem in accepting the service-at-cost plan is in determining upon what value the 6 per cent dividends shall be guaranteed. Some members frankly avow their interest to see to it that dividends shall be paid upon a "true investment value" and not upon a fictitious value made up in part of watered stock.

The basis of the proposed legislation is, of course, the study recently completed by the recess commission on street railways, and this study coincides, in the main, with the point of view of the railway officials. There were 11 members of this commission, eight of whom signed the majority report, although it was inadvertently reported in these columns recently that the signers numbered but three. The signers were Senators Martin (chairman) Eldridge and Harpor, Representatives Gibbs, Hays and Fitzgerald, and Messrs. Gibbs, Forbes and Gordon. Messrs. Gibbs, Hays and Forbes also made dissenting statements, while Messrs. Worrall, Bunting and Donovan filed minority reports, and did not join in signing the majority recommendations.

Fund for Regimental Exchange

Realistic phases of army life will be illustrated at an exhibition to be given by the fifty-fifth regiment, heavy field artillery, in the South Army next Monday evening, the proceeds from the affair going to establish a fund for a regimental exchange when the soldiers arrive overseas.

Information Bureau in France

Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham of Boston has completed plans for the purchase of a house in France for use as headquarters in connection with the work of the Soldiers' Information Bureau of Massachusetts, and with Dr. Morton Prince who will assist in conducting its affairs. With the opening of this house Massachusetts will be the first State to provide headquarters for its soldiers and to thus establish a base of communication between the men at the front and their relatives back home.

The plan has the approval of Secretary of War Baker, and passports have been issued by the State Department. The headquarters probably will be located in Paris.

Plans Made for Last Quota

Maj. Roger Wolcott, in charge of the selective draft in Massachusetts has issued transportation orders for the last 15 per cent of Boston's first draft quota of 325 men who are to report at Ayer, Mass., in the five-day period beginning on Feb. 23. The total of registrants from all over the State reporting at Camp Devens will be 2082 men.

Smileage Book Drive

Large Number Sold in Campaign at Camp Devens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—A Smileage book campaign is being conducted throughout the cantonment, and yesterday a large number of books were quickly disposed of, over \$30 being subscribed for this purpose at the Liberty Theater Friday evening.

Steven Tanoff, a Bulgarian residing in Groversville, N. Y., was brought to camp today from Fort Sheridan, Ill., charged with failing to register under the selective draft law. He stated that he was a citizen of a country

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1 cloth, 72 by 108 in. \$20.00	3 cloths, 81 by 108 in. \$23.00	1 cloth, 90 by 90 in. \$22.00
3 cloths, 81 by 81 in. \$17.75	2 cloths, 81 by 144 in. \$26.00	2 cloths, 90 by 126 in. \$29.00
6 cloths, 81 by 90 in. \$18.50	2 cloths, 81 by 162 in. \$32.00	1 cloth, 90 by 144 in. \$33.00

2 doz. napkins, 26 inches square; per dozen \$17.75
7 doz. napkins, 26 inches square; per dozen \$20.00
2 doz. napkins, 28 inches square; per dozen \$23.00

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POULTRY KEEPING DURING WAR TIME

Writer Explains How He Solves the Problem of Keeping Poultry When Food Is Scarce and Prices Are High

Specialized written for The Christian Science Monitor

When many who kept fowls for laying on a large or small scale were talking of giving them up because of the scarcity and price of food, I determined that I would not do so unless absolutely obliged to, and set to work to think of some way of making up for the lack of the usual poultry foods sold. House scraps were evidently the solution, but the question was how to get them? In careful housekeeping there is not a particle of waste, and such things as potato peelings, and turnip and carrot parings, would not be sufficient. I mentioned my need to several friends with the result that one who had a boarding house and two others who had apartment houses said I might have all their food leavings and they were glad to feel it could be put to good use in these times.

In one case I provided an old but roomy basket freshly lined each time with paper, into which the cook put all scraps from plates and dishes as they came to be washed—all vegetable peelings, eggshells, baked potato skins, bones from soup and chops, the backs and heads of kippers and other fish, the rind that comes from a ham when boiled, the outer leaves of cabbages and turnips (but not carrot nor celery nor rhubarb leaves as the fowls seem to dislike these)—in fact almost anything and everything that can be eaten. At the other two houses, the cooks had large bowls and pails into which they put their waste pieces. My home helpers, or I, call every day in summer, and every other day in winter at these houses which are close by. We take a large basket on our bicycles and collect from each place. At first I thought I should have to boil everything before giving it to the fowls, but there were several objections to this. Fowls will eat turnips and potatoes raw, so why should they not eat the thick peelings finely cut up in a raw state, I asked myself. But how could we, in a busy household, cut up such a quantity of hard stuff every morning, small enough and quickly enough to be eaten by the fowls for their breakfast? Why not use a mincing machine?

I tried a very good strong one we happened to have, with a fairly large "mouth" (the larger the better) and not too fine a "cutter" and found it produced a most excellent result. First of all I sort all the food collected, putting peelings, meat scraps and fish and all soft bits together into a pail, bones and thin bacon rinds into another, eggshells into another, green leaves into another. All old pails, saucepans and basins will serve, even when worn, for this purpose. I then put all the soft bits and peelings, ham skins (not bacon rinds) and fish skins through the mincing machine, keeping one pail to receive the mixture. The result of this work is a nice fine, dry mixture. I then mix it all up with a long-handled spoon, adding enough sharp or blues (not bran), bought at the corn merchant's, to make it into a crumbly mash, for peelings and vegetables contain a certain amount of moisture which makes this addition necessary. It is then all ready for the hungry little mouths waiting to be fed.

In very cold weather I like them to have a warm breakfast, so before adding the mash I pour a kettle of boiling water over the minced food, enough to scald it well. This takes rather more sharps to dry it up, but one can always let any surplus food go on for the next day, or give it in the evening with less corn. If I had a coal range instead of only gas for cooking purposes, I should add a little water to the mixture to keep it from burning and let it get thoroughly heated before adding the sharps. Bran should never be used "to dry up" the food, and only occasionally when well scalded and allowed to swell as an addition to other food.

In these house scraps the fowls get all they need for egg production. The meat, cheese bits and fish all contain albuminoids which form the eggs. Then also they get vegetable food in turnip and carrot parings, cabbage leaves, onions, and so forth, and starch food in potato peelings and bits of bread, pudding, and so forth.

The following is my method of feeding: I mince up the house scraps early in the morning or the evening before, and give this as the first meal. I give plenty, as much as they will clear up quickly and one soon gets to know how much this should be. For 30 hens I have eight small, shallow biscuit tins which I fill outside the run and then put them in at intervals so that all can get at their food without crowding. While they are eating I empty the water jars, cleaning them out with a mop and refilling them, and in cold weather I give them hot water. During the day these jars need filling up from time to time, especially in summer. I have provided a litter of leaves and straw in several of the sheltered houses and into this I throw a handful or two of finely broken corn, raking it over so that the fowls may be kept busy all the morning scratching for it. After lunch I take out the pail of bones I sorted from the house scraps and the green cabbage leaves and give them to the hens to pick at, hanging up the leaves in string bags, or in bunches, to be jumped at for exercise. In the evening, a good hour before sunset, I give a feed of corn, about two ounces per head, well scattered in the litter and runs so that all may have a fair chance, and I also give any of the mixed soft mixture I may have over from the morning, especially in winter, when the nights

are long, and I supplement this with as much green food as I can get together.

The good results obtained from this method of feeding can be realized when I say that from 14 laying hens, between Jan. 1 and June 30, I had 1400 eggs—a record number, and with the minimum of cost in food, having had none of the usual biscuit meals and meat to buy. This method entails work, but it also means a very substantial profit. After the first six months I bought some more pullets, making the number up to 30, as my accommodation seemed sufficient for that number without overcrowding. I then asked for scraps from another large house to meet the increasing demand. The corn I buy is only what is unfit for human food, sometimes damaged wheat, sometimes the tailings, or thin parts, of the wheat ear, but the results have proved that it answers the purpose. Indeed I prefer this kind of corn to uncertain mixed corn, as one does not know how much rubbish there may be in the latter.

My fowls are happy. They have ample room for exercise although they are kept in runs. The roosting houses are comfortable, free from drafts, and are kept very clean. They get all the sun there is, and yet a hedge to shelter under if they wish, plenty of litter of dry leaves, or straw, or garden weeds to scratch in, a place full of dry soil to "bathe" in.

A box of grit and oyster shell is within reach and I crush up the eggshells from the house scraps after drying them by baking in the oven or spreading them out in the hot sun. They eat these greedily, when laying, as it helps to make good hard shells. About once a week, I dig up the runs, putting the top layer out and on to the garden as a fertilizer. The runs are built along the west and south sides of our small garden. The top covering consists of wire netting frames which form movable sections resting slantwise on props fixed to the fence on one side of the garden and on the privet hedge on the other. This arrangement gives the fowls plenty of jumping room, and I can also dig up, and get at, any part of the run as I wish, quite easily, as these frames can be taken right off. The houses are built on to the fence and a shed at each corner of the garden and get all they require, and yet this arrangement does not interfere in the least with vegetable and flower and fruit cultivation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PLANS CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—Delegates to New Hampshire's Constitutional Convention are to be elected at a special state election March 12. The time for filing nominations expires Feb. 16 in the towns and Feb. 23 in cities.

There have been eight conventions to revise the constitution, in addition to the convention of 1775, which drew up the first constitution of New Hampshire. This first constitution was the organic law of the State for nine years, when it was succeeded by the second constitution which is now, and has been for 134 years, in force. There has been no material amendment to it since 1791.

The amendments desired at the present time and which will be considered when the new convention meets June 5 have to do with prohibition, woman's suffrage, the initiative and referendum, tax reform and a reduction in the size of the State Legislature.

PLANTING OF POTATO EYES
Raising of potatoes from single eyes, according to the Ohio experimental station, is the best method so far as results are concerned and especially convenient for the shipment of seed to small growers. Agricultural experts have found that returns from the single-eyed seed were far in advance of the others, the crops raised from the whole potato being the poorest. By cutting out the eyes it is possible to pack 100 to 200 of these little pieces of potato in a paraffin box, with a bit of wet moss in the bottom to prevent sprouting, and send the package by parcel post to the most distant points in the United States within a comparatively short time.



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SALARY REVISION IN MASSACHUSETTS

Proposed Standardization of State and County Payrolls by Executive Council Expected to Realize Potential Economies

Potential salary economies in the Massachusetts state and county payrolls that might be realized through institution of efficient methods common in the business world, with the element of personal politics extracted, are hinted at in the Executive Council's plan of standardization of salaries upon which public hearings will be held at the State House, beginning on Monday.

The Committee on Public Service, of which Senator Harold L. Perrin of Weymouth is chairman, is to consider revising, among others, the salary of the Registrar of Deeds for Suffolk County, W. T. A. Fitzgerald. The salary of the registrar is \$5000, augmented by a salary of \$300 from the office of assistant recorder of the Land Court, plus 33 1-3 per cent of receipts, which in 1916 amounted to \$2138.02. This made the total 1916 salary \$7438.02, or \$438.02 more than the salary of the justices of the Probate Court of Suffolk County. Under the new plan proposed by the council, this salary would have been, in 1916, \$767.02 less than it actually was.

"A purely fictitious matter," says the council of the \$20 sheriff's fee for custody and transportation of prisoners, and it recommends that blanket traveling expenses for sheriffs, amounting to \$400 downward, be superseded by "actual" traveling expenses, "and not more than \$300 in the larger counties and \$75 in the smaller counties."

The Council finds that deputy sheriffs, in some instances, report for duty at court—which entitles them to pay of \$7 a day plus traveling expenses of 10 cents per mile—and have then left court and "spent a large part of the day attending to private business." A reduction of their fee to \$6.25 is to be considered by the Legislature.

Though pointing out these economies, the council recommends large and general salary increases for the judiciary. In the "equalization" process, advances of \$2000 annually are allowed the probate justices of Essex County, and the salaries of the justices of Worcester and Bristol counties are advanced \$1500, to \$6000,—to be equal with the advanced salaries in Essex. The standardization scheme, drawn "in the interest of economy and efficiency," contemplates an "equalization" and "readjustment" of judicial and county salaries alone amounting to \$106,807.66 annually.

Payment of "traveling expenses" of \$368, a five-year average, to the assistant clerk of the Bristol County courts is criticized. The council recommends that county commissioners no longer be permitted to receive allowances on account of building public works, this being held to come within the scope of the regular duties of the commissioners.

EL PASO RETAINS THE LICENSED SALOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

EL PASO, Tex.—El Paso County and city voted to retain the licensed saloon in an election held Jan. 30. Two elections were held on the same day, one for the county and the other for the city. In the county, the prohibitionists were defeated by a majority of 341, while in the city election the prohibition forces lacked 328 votes of a majority. The majority of the opposition is much smaller than in any election heretofore.

BRITISH WORKERS VISIT FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LONDON, England.—During the past year arrangements were made for several parties representative of Labor to pay visits to the British front in France. "This opportunity of seeing something of the magnitude of the task which is being tackled with so much success by the British armies in France was greatly appreciated by these visitors and it enabled them to give some account to their comrades

at home of the immense organization required to maintain a modern army in the field, and of the indomitable spirit shown by the men in the fighting line. Arrangements have now been made by the War Office by which a largely increased number of these visitors can be accommodated in France, and a committee of selection has been appointed with representatives of all the departments concerned upon it. Two parties, each consisting of about 25, will proceed to France for a tour of inspection on every day of the week, Sundays excepted. The two parties will be conveyed to various places of interest in the British zone. Rest houses have been arranged at suitable points along the route and the parties will spend the evenings at these. The scheme will allow of some 300 British workers visiting the front each week and they will be able from first-hand knowledge to tell their fellow workers at home of the spirit, the efficiency, the endurance, and the needs of the troops in France.

WAR TRADE BOARD CREATED IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Government announced today the creation for Canada of a War Trade Board to co-operate with the corresponding authorities in the United States with a view to securing the most effective unity of action by the two countries for war trade purposes.

The board, as far as Canada is concerned, will have direction of licenses for export and import and will undertake such supervision as may be necessary of all industrial and commercial enterprises to prevent waste of labor, raw materials and products. The board will work in cooperation with the Canadian War Mission at Washington.

Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, will be chairman of the board, which in addition will consist of Frank P. Jones, Montreal; John W. McConnell, Montreal; James H. Gunday, Toronto; Charles D. McNaught, Toronto; Joseph Gibbons, Toronto, the last named being labor representative.

Fuel Controller McGrath and H. Laporte, chairman of the War Purchasing Commission, are ex-officio members.

PROHIBITIONISTS OF TEXAS TO CONFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—A state-wide meeting of prohibitionists of Texas will be held the latter part of February for the purpose of considering the prohibition candidates for Governor and centering on some men to whom the support of prohibitionists will be given. The meeting is being arranged by M. H. Wolfe, chairman of the State-wide Prohibition Committee, who has asked prohibitionists not to form opinions and alignments, but to await the results of the Dallas meeting, which has been endorsed by the Hon. George W. Riddle of Dallas, candidate for United States Senator, two years ago, and by Dr. A. J. Barton, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas.

COOPERATION WILL AID TAX COLLECTION

Thousands of Dollars in Poll Assessments Said to Be Lost to Boston Because Departments Do Not Work Together

Efficient cooperation between the assessing and tax-collecting departments of the City of Boston, Mayor Peters learns, will add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the city treasury each year. Cooperation among city employees and among city departments with each other and with the Mayor's office was one of the notes struck by Mayor Peters in his inaugural address. That he will insist upon eliminating all possible "lost motion," or lack of cooperation, among the different departments in the city's service is certain. John J. Curley, collector of taxes, has always insisted that he could collect many thousands of dollars more of poll taxes without resorting to the law, even, were the assessors more prompt in forwarding to the collector the tax manuscripts after the tax bills are sent out in the late spring or early summer.

Mayor Peters is going to take up this problem just the same as he is going to take up and readjust many other parts of the municipal mechanism which have not been running efficiently and smoothly.

Section 2 of Chapter 5 of the Revised Ordinances states that "the tax manuscripts shall be delivered to the city collector when the bills are delivered."

In the year 1916, 215,769 men were assessed \$2 poll taxes by the board of assessors from the police lists. In 1916, \$431,538 was due the City of Boston from its men citizens as poll taxes. The city collector's books show that the poll tax collections for 1916 were \$136,352. Because of this collection of but 31.596 per cent of the poll taxes of 1916 the City of Boston so far has lost \$295,186.

Describing the conditions under which his office worked in 1916, Collector Curley said: "For the year 1916, the poll tax bills were delivered early in June. Up to December of that year we failed to receive the tax manuscripts, or records of names and addresses and deliveries of these bills, from the assessing department. This made it impossible for the collecting department to write the summonses for these poll tax bills until more than two months later. "If sufficient money had been put in the budget of the assessors for that year to enable them to put on extra help during the time that the poll tax bills were being made out, the manuscripts could have been delivered to the collecting department the same time that the tax bills were delivered. If such had been the case I feel that we might have been able to collect considerably more money than was collected in that year on the poll tax assessments. "You can readily see that, when poll tax bills are delivered in June and almost nine months elapse before

the summonses go out, in the lodging house sections in particular, the population has shifted so that over 50 per cent of the summonses are returned marked 'gone,' and there is no way of tracing most of these people."

CULTIVATION OF FLAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LONDON, England.—At the request of the Flax Control Board the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries will endeavor to make arrangements for an extension of the cultivation of flax in the United Kingdom during 1918 and for dealing with the resulting crop. For this purpose the board have constituted temporarily a special branch, entitled the Flax Production Branch, and have appointed Mr. W. Gavin to be Director of Flax Production, Mr. Alfred Wood, F. C. A., secretary to the British Flax and Hemp Growers Society, to be assistant director, and Dr. J. Vargas Eyre to be technical adviser. The address of the Flax Production Branch is 14 Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1. The board have further appointed the following committee to assist the board in the carrying out of such extended measures of flax production as requirements arising from the war may render necessary: Mr. P. Middleitch (chairman), Mr. W. Norman Boase, Mr. H. I. Bowring, Mr. J. G. Crawford, Mr. H. E. Dale, Capt. R. Williams Ellis, Mr. R. Foster, Mr. W. Gavin, Mr. A. G. Gould, Mr. P. Guadella, Mr. A. G. Lupton, Mr. James Mackie, Dr. R. S. Morrell, Mr. W. M. Oliver, Mr. Wyatt Paul, Mr. J. S. Pratt, Mr. C. Colman Rogers, Mr. W. S. Sykes, Mr. T. A. Wilson, and Mr. A. E. Wheeler. Mr. Alfred Wood, has been appointed secretary to the committee.

THE SHUTTING DOWN ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—It is estimated that as a result of the Fuel Controller's order for fireless days today, tomorrow and Monday, there will be about 210,000 idle workers in Toronto, and that the loss in wages will total something like \$1,750,000 but that there will be 21,000 tons of soft coal saved and 525 railway cars released for service. The three days' closing of industries in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec will result in 3000 railway cars being released for transportation.

BREWERS TO BACK ANTI-SALOON BILL

California Association Announces It Will Sponsor Such a Measure at November Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Another factor was added to the prohibition problem in California Friday when the California State Brewers Association, representing 98 per cent of the beer production of the State, announced that it would, by use of the initiative, place an anti-saloon measure of its own on the ballot for the November election. The California Dry Federation recently decided not to place a bone-dry measure on the ballot but to concentrate all effort upon electing a Governor and Legislature, that would ratify the federal amendment.

The so-called Rominger anti-saloon measure, put forward by the California Grape Protective Association, which prohibits the sale of all except vinous and malt liquors and restricts the sale of these to a limited number of bottle houses and to public places with bona fide meals, has already obtained a place on the ballot and has a strong backing.

The measure now proposed by the brewers also restricts the sale to vinous and malt liquors but provides for less restriction in the distribution of these products than is included in the so-called Rominger bill. The brewers' measure, for example, would not restrict the sale to those purchasing meals, as to do so would, according to the statement of the Brewers Association, be an unwarranted discrimination against the poor man. The brewers bill also would not restrict the number of those who may sell bottle goods as does the Rominger bill and it otherwise broadens the basis of sale of wine and beer.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE ENDED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The street car strike in progress here for five days ended on Friday, when the United Railways Company and 3000 men reached an agreement.

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ELEVATED WASTE IS POINTED OUT

Public Service Commission Expects Notes Bunching of Cars, Long Layovers, Scheduling of Tracks, Insufficient Discipline

The Public Service Commission of Massachusetts has made a report to the Legislature on the Boston Elevated Railway Company, with particular reference to whether the act which limits it to a 5-cent fare should be repealed. A special study was made for the commission by John A. Beeler, street railway expert, to determine if the net income of the company could be increased by improved operation. The Christian Science Monitor presents the substance of the two reports in a series of brief articles. The first appeared Feb. 6.

Mr. Beeler's report discloses that in his opinion the Boston Elevated can provide better service than it does, and save money. It will correct certain wasteful practices and adopt better operating methods.

Important among the things that should and can be rectified, he says, are the irregularity of cars, resulting in "bunching"; the long layovers at the end of the runs; and the waste of power. In addition, he indicates numerous other places where improvement can be made without expense to the company.

On the surface lines, the bunching of cars is one of the most serious faults. When this happens, the first car will be crowded, the others perhaps empty. He gives several reasons for this, one of them in these words: "Three-months' observation has failed to discover an employee of the road who pays any serious attention to the time that cars are supposed to leave intermediate time-points."

From an analysis of all the regular time-tables, Mr. Beeler finds that an average of 11 1/2 minutes an hour is used up in the layovers at the end of the runs. This is 19.2 per cent of the total active time, higher than in Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago, Buffalo, or Denver. In Cleveland, the next highest, the percentage is only 13.45 per cent. He would reduce this layover to 8 1/2 minutes, thereby increasing service three minutes an hour and saving, in platform expense, \$152,150 a year.

The waste of power, he says, can be prevented. Motormen need to be instructed better in the handling of equipment. Cars are started with brakes only partly released; practically the whole equipment, in fact, is run with the shoes touching the wheels. Little attention, he says, is paid to following up new men after their probationary period to see that wasteful habits are not formed.

It costs \$100 a year per mile of track for sanding, due in part to lack of economy. Unskilled crews spread sand over curves that have been just greased, in switches, and on special work, and have caused derailments.

Inspectors who are supposed to watch car spacing and equalize headway, Mr. Beeler says, do not appear to be familiar with the arriving time of cars from divisions other than their own. Discipline among the men, in his opinion, is not what it should be. Crews get their trips to get more pay. Promotions should be by merit, instead of seniority.

It would be well, says Mr. Beeler, "if all officers rode in the cars more frequently, noting defects and possible improvements in service by personal observation."

TURKISH TYRANNY IN JERUSALEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The National War Aims Committee, in a statement issued through the Press Bureau, contrasts the motives which guide the Allies in the present war with those of the Central Powers.

The Turks have taken advantage of the military support of Germany practically to exterminate the Armenians, the statement says, to massacre 700,000 Greeks and untold numbers of Arabs and Jews. And Germany shares the guilt of these atrocities. Her responsibility is all the greater since her alliance with Turkey has made it impossible for the allied or neutral powers to save the unfortunate victims.

One of the last acts of the Turks in Jerusalem was to arrest and remove the Latin Patriarch, and to order the forcible deportation of the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs under a guard with fixed bayonets. One of the first acts of the British, when they entered the Holy City, was to place the Mosque of Omar under the guards of Moslems furnished by the distinguished Indian regiment, the One Hundred and Twenty-third Outram's Rifles. The sheik in charge of the mosque, on the day of General Allenby's official entry into Jerusalem, exclaimed, "Praise God the British have come. Now we can live in perfect peace and tranquillity. All our sufferings are now at an end."

It is interesting to recall that Omar Arab Caliph, from whom the famous mosque takes its name, distinguished himself as the most civilized of the ancient conquerors of Jerusalem. Religious toleration was one of the most honorable features of his rule. He refused to enter the church of the Holy Sepulcher lest the zeal of his followers should one day lead them to claim it as a sacred place of their religion, and consecrate it as a mosque. Thus, 1200 years ago, an Arab conqueror of Jerusalem showed the same enlightened spirit which characterizes the government of our present ally, King of the Hedjaz; his respect for the holy places of Christianity is in striking contrast with the disregard shown by the modern Turk for the

holy places of Islam. We need mention only the spoliation of the shrines of Kerbelah.

During the war there has been a reign of terror in Palestine, and the Young Turks, in pursuance of their Neoturanian policy, have executed many Arab leaders. One of their victims, the Mufti of Gaza, a member of the Hussein family, to which the Mayor and Mufti of Jerusalem also belonged, they hanged near the Jaffa Gate, before the first battle of Gaza. The Arab population of Jerusalem might well be thankful to be rid of this nightmare of tyranny and oppression.

The present régime in Turkey is indeed hopeless. The Turks themselves would gladly be rid of it if they could. The Central Powers rule by the sword alone, and the Turkish army, which is now completely under the control of the Germans, is the unwilling instrument of their despotism. The whole political and economic life of the country is in a state of chaos owing to the war, and starvation stares the population in the face. The best friend of the Turkish people could not wish anything but defeat, so long as they are fighting Germany's battles, for victory would only bind the chains more firmly about their necks. The only hope for Turkey herself, and for the provinces which she has misgoverned lies in the victory of the Allies.

ALSACE GIVES THE GERMANS A LESSON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Prussian textile manufacturers for a long time regarded with much jealousy the prosperity of their Alsatian competitors. They saw, in the liquidation of the French industries, the long-hoped-for occasion which would permit them to gain control of this important Alsatian undertaking. After all, there really is something to stimulate the Prussian appetite, for the spinning and weaving mills in Alsace which were in French hands, represented some 450,000 spindles and 2000 looms. A capital of 60,000,000 marks was raised by the Prussians to buy up these enterprises. With such a capital the Prussian association was hoping that, with the power she had in Alsace, she would be able to seize the purely Alsatian enterprises in which the French had no interest. This would have given them the control of 690,000 spindles and 10,700 looms.

The Prussian project was on the point of being realized when prominent Alsatian manufacturers who had learned of this scheme determined to frustrate the German hopes. They started to create an organization with similar aims, the predominant one being to secure the economic autonomy of all the Alsatian industries. Their efforts were crowned with success. The organization was established. The towns came forward with contributions, Mulhausen raising 200,000 marks. All Alsace was firmly resolved to be free from the Prussian domination. All these facts, together with the attitude of the Alsations, constitute a serious lesson for the Germans. It is a new manifestation of Alsatian feeling, added to the many others that Alsace-Lorraine has made, with all the power left her, since the annexation of 1871.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—In the first week of December, 1917, Mr. W. F. Massey, the Prime Minister, announced to the Dominion the final terms on which the Imperial Government had bought New Zealand's butter and cheese for the season 1917-18. Britain is paying 157s. a cwt. for butter, and a pound for cheese, and an advance of 90 per cent of the value will be made after butter and cheese have been in cold storage for a month. The value represented by the transaction is nearly £8,000,000.

DEFEATISTS ARE ACTIVE IN ITALY

Italian Paper Exposes the Policy of the President of (Roman) Catholic Popular Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The speech made by Signor Pirolini during the recent session in the Chamber of Deputies on some phases of defeatist activities in Italy in which he alluded to a clericalist meeting held at Udine in June, 1917, has drawn forth sundry protests in the press from its president, Count Dalla Torre, and the whole matter is summed up in an article in the Secolo. It is alleged that the Udine meeting criticized the priest Don Paganì, director of the Corriere del Friuli, on account of the interventionist character he had given to the paper, and that at the meeting the clergy of the diocese and the laity belonging to the party decided they must not be outdone by the Socialists in pacifist propaganda. Not long after an article which appeared in the Corriere del Friuli, entitled "A Word from the Trenches," caused the suspension of the newspaper by order of the Supreme Command. Count Dalla Torre, the president of the (Roman) Catholic Popular Union, who is, the Secolo declares, as every one knows, the president, nominated by the Pope, of the electoral organization of Italian (Roman) Catholics, endeavored to clear himself from Signor Pirolini's accusation in a letter appealing to the testimony of all who took part in the Udine meeting to show that there could be no connection between the meeting and the facts which led to the suppression of the Corriere del Friuli. However, Signor Ciriani, deputy for Spilimbergo, a Roman Catholic with democratic tendencies and a supporter of the war, and free, according to the Secolo, from many of the illiberal prejudices which affect the political action of the Vatican, at once bore testimony to certain facts which did not agree with this statement, citing the names of several other trustworthy persons in support of his affirmations.

Signor Ciriani declared that Count Dalla Torre, his capacity as president of the (Roman) Catholic Popular Union, had spoken to the clergy and clericalist laity who attended the meeting of the discontent among the people and of their war-weariness, and above all of the depressed morale of the troops. He also declared that the official Socialist propaganda was making converts among the (Roman) Catholic masses and that these would leave the ranks of the organization in large numbers unless the (Roman) Catholics adopted the same lines as those followed by the official Socialists. They must, therefore, Count Dalla Torre declared, see that an immediate change took place in the interventionist tone given by Don Paganì to the (Roman) Catholic newspaper, and further it must be made known that peace must be concluded and that it was the duty of the (Roman) Catholics to follow the Pope's direction. All this, the article in the Secolo points out, happened a few days before the Pope declared the continuation of the war to be a useless massacre and before the disaster at Caporetto took place. In spite of these precise declarations on the part of Signor Ciriani, Count Dalla Torre addressed another letter to the press, declaring that his speech at Udine had been misinterpreted. To this Signor Ciriani replied, in his turn, maintaining the truth of his assertions.

Other testimony as to the defeatist activities of certain leaders of the clericalist organization was given about the same time by Professor Castelli, director of the Milanese newspaper Patria, a Roman Catholic newspaper which supports the war, who declared that the meeting at Udine "was a simple episode in the persistent and underhand activities constantly carried on by the directors of the organization." He added that in the face of the bitter results which had accrued to the country as a con-

sequence of this propaganda it was no longer a time for rash denials or silent complicity. He went on to say that the spirit of the meeting at Udine was shown in no uncertain manner in an official document which could not be circulated in the press, but which was certainly not in accordance with the discipline required from loyal citizens during a state of war.

A little time after this, the Secolo says that a private citizen in Rome denounced Count Dalla Torre to the King's Procurator, and the question was now being asked what had come of this denunciation. "Was not Count Dalla Torre," asks the Secolo, "an Italian, responsible like all others before the laws and the authority of his own country, or did he perhaps enjoy the benefit of that curious complacency shown once to some friends of Monsignor Gerlach, followers of the Vatican policy?" The article affirms that this inquiry is not prompted by any Italian motives, and declares that the Secolo was among the first to recognize the firm and loyal attitude shown by SS. Meda and Nava and other (Roman) Catholic deputies in their speeches on the war, neither did it wish to generalize as to the responsibility or the culpability of any class; to do so would be unjust to those clergy and laity who had done their duty, but in the presence of precise and circumstantial accusations they had the right to know what was the judgment of competent authorities. There was, it states, some talk of the resignation of Count Dalla Torre from the presidency of the Popular Union, but this would probably be merely an attempt to elude the legitimate curiosity of the public as the possibility that others might have share in Count Dalla Torre's responsibility. The article concludes by saying that the meeting at Udine should be examined in the light of a thorough discussion in a court of justice.

PARCEL POST AND MUNITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Postmaster-General again gives notice that any postal packet addressed to Ireland which is observed to contain or is suspected of containing arms or ammunition, will be stopped and handed over to the competent military authority in Ireland for disposal. If there is any explosive, dangerous, or noxious substance in any such packet, or any sharp instrument not properly protected, or any article likely to injure either other postal packets or post office servants, the sender of it will, apart from any penalties which he may incur under the Defense of the Realm Act and the regulations made thereunder, subject himself to prosecution under the Post Office Acts.

NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of the War Office announces that Col. T. H. J. C. Goodwin, C. M. G., D. S. O., has been appointed Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Service, on the retirement of Surg.-Gen. M. W. Russell, K. C. M. G., C. B.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—All aliens in New Zealand are being forced to report at police stations as a result of the enforcement of the Registration of Aliens Act.

MEDICAL SOCIETY PLAN THWARTED

Refusal of Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to Pay for Health Film Deprives Association of Official Sanction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The refusal of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County to pay a requisition of \$300 for a motion picture film, which had been completed under the auspices of the county medical association for the purpose of being shown in the schools throughout the State with a view to impressing upon the children's thoughts the medical methods of diagnosing and combating infectious diseases, has, it would appear, thwarted the efforts of the association to obtain official sanction of its plans.

This refusal is the more noteworthy, in that the film was already completed prior to the requisition being presented to the board, its sponsors having apparently taken it for granted that the supervisors would sanction the expenditure without question.

The film, it appears, was taken under the direct supervision of Dr. J. L. Pomeroy, the county health officer, who was responsible for the original idea and who also is a prominent actor in the film.

The film opens showing Dr. Pomeroy with his "disease map" which designates the various parts of the county wherein contagious diseases have been discovered. Then comes the telephone call and Little Maitland Dirks, the eight-year-old son of Dr. Charles P. Dirks, is shown in bed with diphtheria. Dr. Dirks plays the part of the family physician and takes a culture of Maitland's throat. Mrs. Dirks plays the part of the mother and Mrs. Evelyn Sears, a nurse in the health office, appears as the nurse.

Dr. Pomeroy is then shown accompanied by Harold Young, county sanitary inspector, and Ray Hasson, state dairy inspector, starting forth to trace Maitland's disease to its source. They locate the source in an unsanitary camp which is promptly cleansed. The school where children from this camp attended is visited. It is found that Stanley, the nine-year-old son of Dr. Pomeroy, who plays the part of "Johnny Doe," has been infected and that he in turn gave the disease to Maitland. Johnny is questioned and it is revealed that he allowed Maitland to eat an apple which he had partly eaten. Dr. Pomeroy states that habits of children such as that, and the borrowing of pencils, putting them in their mouths, are among the commonest forms of spreading the disease.

Johnny Doe is sent home and quarantined. But still the disease spreads. Further investigation is had and it is found that Johnny's brother has been sneaking away from home and drinking from a public fountain. Cultures of the disease are found on this fountain after the brother had drunk there.

BOSTON AMUSEMENT NOTES

Miss Maude Fulton comes to the Majestic Theater, Monday, in her own comedy-drama, "The Brat." Next week at the Somerville

Theater, Davis Square, West Somerville, "The Menace," a drama touching on war conditions in the United States, and written by Edward Harold Crosby, will be given a stock company production. Feb. 13 George Arliss comes to the Hollis Street Theater in "Hamilton." New offerings at Boston theaters on Feb. 25 include William Gillette in "A Successful Calamity," at the Wilbur; Clifton Crawford in "Fancy Free," a musical comedy, at the Shubert; "Potash and Perlmutter in Society," farce, at the Park Square; "The Land of Joy," Spanish revue, at the Colonial. Beginning next Monday the Fox photoplay version of Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," with William Farnum as Valjean, will be shown twice daily at the Globe, except on Tuesdays when all theaters and motion pictures continue closed by order of the Fuel Commissioner. There will be a matinee performance at every Boston theater next Monday.

CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A visit was recently paid by Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, to the estates of the Duke of Bedford at Woburn and Ampthill, where a great work of felling and cutting timber is being performed by men of the Canadian Forestry Corps, who are assisted by a squad of German prisoners and by a number of Portuguese. Sir Albert Stanley, who was accompanied by Mr. J. B. Ball, controller of timber supplies, was conducted over the estates by Colonel Penhorwood of the Canadian Forestry Corps. An area covering many miles is contained in these estates, and by working on scientific forestry lines excellent timber has been produced. The timber, after being felled, is hauled up from the woods and converted at the mills into deals, boards, battens and scantlings, and sent off by rail. Between 30 and 40 wagons are sent out daily from Woburn alone. The corps have been lent a furnished house with large grounds and stabling accommodations by the Rev. Percy R. Allnut of Woburn Sands, and recreation halls have been put up for the men. Several thousands of men belonging to the Canadian Forestry Corps are working in cooperation with the Timber Supply Department of the Government in various parts of Great Britain, helping to increase the timber output, in view of the stoppage of imported supplies from Sweden, Russia and America.

LOYALTY WEEK IS TO BE CELEBRATED

Meetings Will Be Held Throughout United States Under Auspices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The opening of National Labor Loyalty Week on Sunday will be signalized in this city by a mass meeting in the Century Theater, at which Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, will speak. The meeting is under the auspices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, which is promoting more than 100 celebrations of the week throughout the country. These meetings will call upon labor and the whole American people to stand united behind President Wilson until the war for the freedom of democracy is won.

"We shall strive in this week," says the alliance, "to gain new strength from the rich heritage left to us by Lincoln, the great apostle of democracy. We proclaim anew the righteousness of America's cause, the inspiring nobility of America's crusade for human freedom. And we again call upon the people of America to consecrate themselves, in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, to the cause of America and the civilized peoples of the world."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued an appeal for general celebration of the week by labor unions. William H. Taft, in a letter to Mr. Gompers, says:

"Peace proposals to President Lincoln were quite as numerous as those of today. But now, as in Lincoln's time, no compromise is possible. The great moral object of the war must be won or lost. Loyalty to our country is loyalty to the world. Such a demonstration should serve notice upon the rulers of the German people that we are fighting for a principle, and will accept only such peace terms as establish safe and permanent foundations for the future of civilization."



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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY PAUL STARK SEELEY, C. S.

Paul Stark Seeley, C. S., of Portland, Ore., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, Friday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Palmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

This gathering illustrates in many ways the deep interest in spiritual truth which is being awakened by Christian Science. Before its advent spiritualism and its derivative forms were devoid of practical value. Virtually, no Christians were aware of the fact that spiritual truth could do anything more for a human being than give him a hope in a heaven after death. With Mrs. Eddy's discovery, followed by her demonstration and that of many of her followers, of the power of spiritual truth to overcome disease as well as sin, the mere theories of religion and medicine have been shaken, not only to their foundations, but in their foundations. Christians are recognizing that it is not a theory of Christianity, but an actual demonstration of its power over sin and disease, as well as over sin, which brings satisfaction to an afflicted and tempest-tossed race.

Christian Science has proved in thousands of instances that the promises of the Gospel are not contingent upon time, but wholly upon understanding, and it is because of this that many of you are here tonight, seeking to know something more of Christian Science. Jesus gave to the world and illustrated throughout his career a practical gospel, which today, through Christian Science, is awakening Christian faith in the omnipotence of good and is illustrating that omnipotence in the healing of disease and the redemption of sinners.

I have the great pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Paul Stark Seeley, member of the Board of Lectureship of this church.

Mr. Seeley spoke, in part, as follows: That we live in a time filled with great events is today an oft-repeated saying, and the saying is beyond question true. Men and nations are feeling a power and impetus to better things. The hold of time is loosening and changes heretofore committed to centuries take place in a day. In social, civic, economic and religious thought revolutions are following revolutions, turning and overturning the very roots of established systems. Right and reason are supplanting prejudice and opinion. The moral impulse of millions has been quickened and multitudes are sacrificing all that earth holds dear for the preservation of their ideals of freedom, justice and good.

The time, it seems, is at hand when as never before men are ready to stop and ponder, eye, to think on the supremacy of good and the way of its present demonstration. Carlyle has said, and truly, that "A thinking man is the worst enemy the prince of darkness can have." Mrs. Eddy, with keen appreciation of the present period, says on page vii of the Preface of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity."

The world driven by its suffering and anguish is hungry for heart and thirst for soul for an answer to its question, "How can good be attained, how can harmony, health and peace be surely accomplished and established?" To this momentous question its science and religion make faint reply, but its heart continues to long for the answer.

Christian Science Defined

With the assurance of that which has been tried and proven Christian Science presents to the world, not a new denominational dogma, but the eternal truth about God, creation, and man based on reason, logic, and demonstration. It asserts that an ever-operative law of good, which is superior to every phase of evil, exists, that this law may be understood and used by man to overcome every evil condition with which he may be confronted.

Christian Science has been defined by Mrs. Eddy in her work entitled "Fundamental Divine Science," page one, "As the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." Universal harmony is surely what the world is desiring, what you and I want in our daily life and all its relationships, for universal harmony excludes all evil, discord, sickness, and woe. Christian Science presents, interprets, and demonstrates this law of good so that all who will may presently enjoy its unlimited blessing. What is this law, how is man to lay hold of and use it in his daily life?

Consciousness and Being

Whatever may be our shade of religious thought we can readily agree that we are, that is that we exist and have being. Life is a fact to us because we think and have consciousness. In our consciousness our motives, our purposes, our relationships are formed, the whole course and order of our life activity determined. No experience good or bad, no joy nor sadness, no sense of truth nor reality but comes to us through our thinking. Our consciousness is our life realm. We can only know or experience that of which we think and the boundaries of our world are broad or narrow, its conditions harmonious or discordant, according to the make-up of our consciousness. Our consciousness is the universe, and its cause is our concept of creation, our being and our selfhood.

Mortal Thought Confused

Looking into the consciousness of the world at large we find a divided sense of life and being, widely varying points of view, mental cross currents, acting and counteracting upon one another.

Good and evil appear in conflict in every department of human life. Religion, medicine, and science are viewed from a hundred different angles, and on social, political and economic questions men are of a multitude of minds. In this complexity of human thought, in this labyrinth of world opinion, one looks for a standard, but none is to be found. Men are as far apart as the poles in their beliefs as to where they came from, and as to whither they are bound. Can this confusion of mortal thought be disentangled? What is the solution? Is there a rational, provable explanation of mind's processes, of cause and effect, of good and evil, or is life a mystery, man the marionette of evil forces, the puppet of chance and circumstances, and creation an unexplainable enigma?

Looking into this maze of a world confused, divided and discordant, Christian Science places before men the unvarying standard of spiritual truth, a lodestar and unerring guide to lead them out of the turmoil of worldly belief into the peaceful latitudes of consciousness which are correlative with true being. With the understanding of the spiritual truth about God and man the simplicity of good supplants the complexity of evil, order takes the place of chaos, and man's conscious sense lays hold of the priceless verities of eternal life and spiritual law.

The Primal Cause

Since we can all agree that we are, that is that we have consciousness, let us next consider what is the origin and cause of man.

Reason tells us that the cause of man must be intelligent, that intelligence indeed must be its primary quality. A moment's consideration shows us that intelligence is found only in Mind, is the native substance and essence of Mind. Indeed Mind and intelligence are inseparable, synonymous; and it is therefore intelligence, or Mind, that Christian Science accepts as the rational and primal cause of man.

It is apparent that between Mind and consciousness there is the closest relationship. Consciousness is the active expression of Mind. Mind does not exist outside of consciousness. Mind is, we readily see, the very substance of life and as taught in Christian Science is Life. Again since Mind or intelligence embraces all that is true, there being no mindless or unintelligent truth, Mind must be Truth. Wisdom of course characterizes intelligence or Mind and its entire expression, or creation. This statement leads us to see that goodness, unity, and harmony—the expression of wisdom—must characterize Mind and its expression. Evil, discord, and distress betray absence of wisdom or entire unrelatedness to real Mind or intelligence. Erring human thought is not real intelligence, and bears no relationship to God. Goodness and harmony are correlated with intelligence, evil and discord are coincident with ignorance.

The highest significance of intelligence is Love, the truest synonym for God. We thus come to see that this one intelligence, this one altogether good Mind, Life, Truth, and Love is that primary cause to which mortals have given the name of God, and that the totality of good or the sum total of intelligence is the person of God.

Evil Not of God

Let it be well noted that an altogether intelligent and good cause cannot initiate, or produce an unintelligent or evil effect. Evil is not an adjunct of intelligence nor is immoral Mind sponsor for sin, mortality, discord and disease. Who will say that intelligence, wisdom and love are responsible for such scenes as today stand forth in bold relief in the world of matter and mortality, when multitudes are afflicted with sorrow and millions contend in strife, and when for many the sun of life seems all but darkened? Surely God is not the author of such scenes.

To make God responsible for evil gives it place as eternal reality, thereby forever forestalling hope of harmony, peace, and brotherhood. It impugns God's wisdom, power and love, enthrones Satan, and damns mankind to perpetual sorrow, discord, and dismay. Such a belief is the depth of pessimism. Christian Science is a religion of joy and gladness, for it propounds an intelligent optimism based on a usable understanding of the supremacy of good and the way to its present demonstration. Good does not associate nor collaborate with evil. God does not fraternize with the devil.

The Presence of God

While recognizing the goodness of God, it is important for us to recognize the fact of God's presence and how we may find Him. The world has for too long been deceived by false concepts of God as distant, unknowable and unreachable, except perchance as some have believed, by an intermediary. God is spiritual good, and everywhere we find spiritual good we find God. God is to be found in thought, through spiritual thinking and nowhere else. Understanding good is knowing God, doing good is expressing God. "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you," said Jesus, that is, within your consciousness. God is not affected by the physical concepts of distance or space. God isn't somewhere, He is everywhere. God is not up there and man down here. The here and there of mortal sense does not affect the everywhere of God. No matter what man's mortal environment may be, he is in the home, the office, the factory, on the farm or the battlefield, God is as near to man as thought.

The fuller recognition of social and economic justice by men of all classes, by capital and labor by employers and employees, but portends the fuller appreciation of the ever-presence of God, the common good, for as Mrs.

Eddy has so well said in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," page 287, God is "practical good." Not abstract, theoretical, and distant but concrete and practical, presently knowable, whose law is today understandable and applicable to every problem in human life. This foundational premise of God as practical, universal and impartial good is the only rock on which the church universal and church triumphant can be built, as Jesus pointed out to the enlightened sense of Peter. My friends, in these times of mental trial let us remember this that spiritual good alone is infallible, and good understood and lived is the only earthly representative of God.

Man the Expression of God

If God be divine intelligence or the altogether good Mind what is the true status of man? We all know that Mind is manifest only through its ideas. Therefore, the true status of man, the creature of intelligence, is the idea of Mind, the individual expression of God, the offspring of intelligence, or the son of God, as the Bible puts it. Creation and man because they express God must be co-existent and co-eternal with Him.

The real man, since he is the expression of God, must be like Him in quality, for effect cannot differ in quality from its cause. He is in reality mental, spiritual, and expresses only goodness, purity, love and truth, the perfect creature of a perfect cause. Thus we see that Jesus' admonition "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," simply means to rid consciousness of all evil and mortality and gain the true spiritual sense of being which enables man to express his perfect, natural and divine identity.

The Real Man Is Spiritual

The real man is not a physical organism that like to a jack-in-the-box appears and disappears. He is the creature of Mind. Matter is Mind's opposite, never its partner nor medium. Man does not live because of matter but in spite of it. Matter is not the creator, destroyer, or arbiter of his being. Man does not live by sufferance of evil but by decree of God.

A reciprocal relationship exists between cause and effect for cause is manifest and known only through its effect and the effect depends for its whole life upon the cause. God is cause, man effect. "Ye are the temple," that is, the consciousness or expression, "of the living God," said Paul. You and I and all ideas of life are the only agency of divine expression. We cannot change nor abandon our function nor relinquish our responsibility. God must maintain man perfect and harmonious to sustain His prestige as Deity. Man must know and express God aright, if he is really to be. "In Him" said Paul, "we live, and move, and have our being."

Matter Opposed to Spirit

Looking into the consciousness of mortal man we find a very different concept of God, creation, and man than that which we have been considering. This concept makes matter to be evolved from which man seems to be evolved by a material mind which operates through matter. Man is a creature of flesh, sinful, corrupt and perishable instead of the expression of God, perfect, pure and eternal. In this corrupt, material concept is found division, strife, sickness, grief, fear, injustice and hell. Ignorance and confusion about life, its origin and ultimate, characterize this mortal sense of being. Mortal man knows nothing of what precedes or follows this short earth span. He is hopeful of better things, perhaps, but ignorant of how to attain them. Good is limited and obscured instead of being natural and abundant. Things of beauty are but for a moment and all that appears perishes and dies.

Matter in some form seems to be everywhere and thus offers a direct contradiction to the ever-presence of Mind or intelligence. This mortal sense of creation which makes matter its god would subordinate divine intelligence to mortal ignorance and supplant all-powerful good with all-mighty evil; supersede the ever-presence of good which is heaven with the ever-presence of evil which is hell. Which of these concepts of creation is true, the material or the spiritual? Both cannot be for each is the exact opposite of the other. "I have set before you," said the prophet, "life and death, blessing and cursing: therefore choose!" This is the demand that is pressing you and me and all mankind today, a demand that will never cease until we have chosen and chosen aright, aligned our thinking with the true cause, divine intelligence and its law.

Camouflage of Mortality

For every true fact there is a lie about it even about God and His creation. As God and His creation is the one altogether good Mind, expressed in ideas of life, goodness and love, so the lie is the altogether evil mind and its manifold expression in matter, sin, sickness and mortality. One is the sum total of good, the other the sum total of evil.

No matter how much or how long believed, a lie never evolves into truth but remains a lie to be destroyed by truth. However manlike a scarecrow may appear it never evolves into a man. Only the crow is fooled by the scarecrow. The world like the crow has been fooled by a counterfeit, make-believe—we might use a word from the front and say—camouflage man. The devil is a master at camouflage. Deception is his business. Christian Science shows you and me how not to be fooled by the camouflage of evil but through a knowledge of spiritual reality to pierce the mask of mortality and find our true spiritual selfhood.

Unfoldment of Truth

Since the first faint ray of spiritual truth dawned in that state of indi-

vidual consciousness which we call Adam, separating and condemning sin and evil as opposed to the moral law of good, there has been going on in the consciousness of mankind a gradual mental progression out of the darkness and grossness of materialism into the light of spiritual truth. This first call of Truth to the unilluminated mortal consciousness is graphically illustrated in the allegorical Scriptural account of the material creation of Adam, where art thou? or, as Mrs. Eddy has so aptly interpreted it on page 307 of Science and Health, "Consciousness, where art thou?" We may interpret this important question thus, "What are you, O mortal man, thinking about? Are you accepting as real the evil or the good sense of creation, the material or the spiritual concept of God and man, cause and effect?" This is the question that is sounding louder and louder in the thought of mankind, a question that cannot be avoided nor an answer long delayed.

This period of 6000 years since Adam has been for mankind a period of gradual growth into a clearer concept of God, intelligence, and the operation of His laws in man and the universe. Today we live in what students of the prophetic Scriptures agree with practical unanimity as "the latter days" and Christian Science is here to interpret the "latter days" as the time when good shall be demonstrated to be supreme and eternal, and the end of the world of material belief to be at hand.

Spiritual Truth Discerned

As the highest mountain peak is first touched with the rays of dawn, so in the history of spiritual unfoldment it is to those states of consciousness less engrossed in matter than those about them that the rays, the ideas of Truth, are sure to appear. Following the history of spiritual unfoldment during the 6000 years since Adam, we see that Abraham, because of his trust in good and his fidelity to his highest sense of Truth, became the leader and protector of a nation destined to be the channel for great benefits to mankind. It was Moses whose moral courage made the power of good manifest for that same people in their hour of need, and gave expression to their highest discernment of the moral law, preserved for us in the ten commandments. Elijah, Elisha, Joshua, Isaiah, Jeremiah and others, in their time and place discerned in some considerable degree the underlying spiritual truth of being and gave of what they saw and understood for the betterment and further advancement of mankind.

Christ Jesus' Work

And so a little less than 20 centuries ago there was given to mankind through the consciousness of the man Christ Jesus a fuller and more complete revelation of the law of God and its operation in human affairs than had ever before been manifest to mortals. The sick were healed, the sorrowing comforted, the dead raised, all in direct contravention of the world's—that is matter's and the human mind's—sense of law, but in direct fulfillment of God's law, for said Jesus, "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill."

He spoke of the sick as those whom Satan had bound, and all evil he denominated "a liar." The false laws of evil and matter he destroyed in his work of fulfillment. Laws of physics were broken when he walked on the waves and stilled the sea, laws of material limitation—demand and supply—were set at naught when he fed the five thousand, laws of materia medica were nullified when he healed the lepers, laws of optics were made void when he opened the eyes of the blind, and finally the backbone of finity and mortality itself was broken when he raised the dead and proved spiritual consciousness to be eternal and supreme over all mortality by coming forth from the tomb unscathed by the tempests of evil's hate that culminated in the crucifixion.

For himself Christ Jesus claimed no supernatural power. In his works he saw but the natural operation of the law of God, intelligence, operating to maintain the integrity of its creation against the encroachments of evil belief. Paul has said, "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive," that is, all holding the mortal material concept of creation, symbolized in Adam, accept death as real and so experience it, so those having the spiritual consciousness of being which Christ Jesus showed to men shall thereby demonstrate eternal being.

Though his coming was heralded with the words "On earth peace, goodwill toward men," he himself said, in further explanation, "I came not to send peace, but a sword," foreseeing the struggles the world would pass through and the suffering it would endure ere men would be willing to relinquish their slavemasters of erroneous beliefs in matter and mortality and gain the peace and brotherhood that came with the spiritual understanding that he exemplified. The struggle thus indicated between the forces of good and evil, inaugurated by the teachings of Christ Jesus in the first century of the Christian era is being consummated in the minds of men and nations in the twentieth. The right of man to be governed by his maker free from the tyranny of human will and the domination of physical might is here and now to be demonstrated.

Coming of Comforter

The Truth taught by Christ Jesus based the Christian era and made manifest to men the fatherhood of God. His message was the Christ, even the knowledge of God and man, the only way by which man cometh to know the Father Mind. Knowing the hardness of the hearts of mortals, buried in materialism and false belief, he said to his followers, "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now," but foreseeing the time when the world would be ready to re-

ceive the full explanation and corroboration of his teachings he foretold that there should come the Comforter who he said "shall teach you all things" and "guide you into all truth." John too, in his vision at Patmos, saw in the course of spiritual unfoldment the time when there should come the full and complete revelation of spiritual truth, which he prefigured in the twelfth chapter of Revelation as "a woman clothed with the sun" who "brought forth a man child," destined "to rule all nations with a rod of iron." This full unfoldment of the knowledge of Mind, Truth—the Comforter—the Father-Mother God, came to Mary Baker Eddy in the year 1866 and has been given by her to the world in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," whose leaves are, in the prophetic words of John, "for the healing of the nations."

Mary Baker Eddy

Mrs. Eddy's ancestors came to the new world for religious freedom, and the atmosphere of her childhood home in the hills of New Hampshire was that of the early Puritans, strong in their religious convictions, honest and energetic in their daily living. In the family circle of eight Mrs. Eddy was the youngest and enjoyed the care of a tender and loving mother and the affectionate interest of an older brother. Her thought turned naturally toward spiritual matters and she early acquired a close acquaintance with the Bible characters. Of her feelings at this period she has since written, "From my very childhood I was impelled by a hunger and thirst after divine things—a desire for something higher and better than matter—to seek for the knowledge of God, as the one great and ever-present relief for human woe."

When a girl Mrs. Eddy became a member of the Congregational church and was for a time under the instruction of her pastor, who said of her, "Bright, good, pure, eye, brilliant! I never before had a pupil of such depth and independence of thought. She is an intellectual and spiritual genius. She has some great future, mark that." The sunshine of girlhood soon changed to the deepest shadows and in the first few years of womanhood she was separated by the shifting scenes of earth from all those she had held most dear, and became a widow dependent on others. It was the trials of these years that caused her to search more earnestly for that understanding of God's law which she felt must be knowable by man. It was to learn the exact science of God, the law which she felt governed the works of Jesus and the early Christians, that she ever directed her thought.

In 1866 Mrs. Eddy, after suffering a severe accident which endangered her life, receiving no aid from medical attendance, turned to the Bible and then knew placed her trust in the law of God as the healing agency. The healing was quickly accomplished and with it came a clearer realization of the modus of the law from which it resulted. For nearly ten years following her remarkable recovery, Mrs. Eddy searched the Scriptures and labored to more fully understand this law and give it correct expression in human terms. As a result of her labors she published "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which corroborates the vital message of Christ Jesus and lucidly explains the law of spiritual healing, the world's one hope for salvation from human woe.

Opposition Overcome

Opposed by ridicule, hatred, jealousy, treachery and misrepresentation, this lone woman faced the massed forces of materialism, and, with but the single thought of bringing good to earth through a clear and demonstrable knowledge of God, she never turned back in the stupendous undertaking which she soon saw it would be to firmly found in human thought the eternal, spiritual truths of being so hidden and obscured by the world's clouds of doubt, dogmatism, ecclesiasticism and false material belief. Beginning to teach with cobblers from the shoe shops of Lynn, Mass., as her first pupils, she walked for years in paths of thorns, for there were few indeed to receive her message. Here and there, however, there was one to listen and to hear, and in 1879 the first Christian Science church was formed in Boston, Mrs. Eddy serving as its pastor. She continued to teach classes of increasing numbers, to edit the first publication of the movement, The Christian Science Journal, and to direct with wisdom and love the movement's advancing footsteps.

It is but a small tribute to note here that in recent years Mrs. Eddy has received from her townspeople and neighbors at Concord, N. H., through the Mayor and City Council, official expression of their esteem and respect, that she has been designated by a governor of her State as that State's greatest woman, that Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, whose work of service to mankind has placed her in the first rank of all women, has been glad to accord to Mrs. Eddy the place of "the nation's greatest woman." Here indeed it is but to interpret the logic of events to add that ere the hour-glass of this century is run, Mary Baker Eddy will receive her rightful place in human history as the world's greatest woman. Let perchance any might wrongly think of her idea of greatness, let it be said as she has stated to her followers.

"Great, not like Caesar, stained with blood.
But only great as I am good."

—The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," p. 248.

Let us remember that we can no more understand and demonstrate spiritual truth without recognizing and valuing rightly the great Chris-

tian characters who have declared it, than we can discern the sun when blinded to its rays.

Mrs. Eddy's life purpose has been beautifully stated in the first issue of The Christian Science Journal, in stating that periodical's intent. It was "To bring to many a household healing, happiness and increased power to be good and to do good—to kindle all minds with a common sentiment in a regard for and understanding of infinite Truth."

With the growth of the movement its Leader established the Christian Science Sentinel, a weekly publication, and later Der Herold der Christian Science, a monthly publication in German. A similar publication is now being published in French. In 1908 Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Monitor, the world's only international daily newspaper, which with quiet power is shedding the light of honesty among earth's shadows, and with an eye single to truth is unraveling the skein of confusion in the affairs of men and nations. The purpose of this paper, also, wonderfully epitomizes her own life purpose. Indeed, it was her purpose and is the purpose of the whole Christian Science movement, and it is this, "To injure no man, but to bless all mankind."

Separation Necessary

Christian Science blesses mankind by showing the practical and only way to demonstrate intelligent being. Christian Science teaches that the salvation of mankind from evil and mortality consists in the separation in consciousness of the false material sense of God, man, and creation from the true sense of God and man as spiritual and eternal, dividing between Adam and Christ.

On page 261 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." This admonition helps us to recognize the force of Jesus' great statement of the one way by which life and freedom are attainable when in twelve words he stated the law of God for man's complete salvation thus, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The world is becoming accustomed to momentous changes in the consciousness of men, established systems and customs are overthrowing in a day. These herald the greatest change which has begun, even the change from a material to a spiritual basis of thought and action.

War Is Mental Conflict

War is a strife between different mental concepts of which the physical conflict is but the outward evidence. "The flesh was against the Spirit and the Spirit against the flesh." "The carnal mind is enmity against God," said Paul. In other words, the evil mind is the enemy of good.

Therefore the war today is the conflict of mental forces; of differing states of consciousness, and that state of thought having the most of good, the most of justice, the most of love in it is bound to prevail, because it most nearly—though yet imperfectly—expresses God and His law. Its victory cannot be for selfish gain but for the good of all mankind, that the law of good and justice may be more fully established among men.

The Diabolism of Evil

The opposition to good we all experience in our consciousness, the inward rebellion, the doubt, the fear, the earthward gravitation, the drag that seems to bind us to error, rivet us to mortality, what is it, what is its modus and how is man to overcome it? It is persistent mental suggestion poundings like a trip hammer the thought of mortal man. The line of argument, with which men have become so mesmerized that they do not analyze it, until Christian Science awakens thought to spiritual Truth may be presented thus: "I, matter and carnal mind, am cause. I conceive, evolve, and produce man. I am the arbiter of his destiny. His life is but a span. The cradle and the grave are the limits of his being. Having conceived him I govern, and environ him. My laws he must obey. He shall be pained when I do decree, shall fall, be unhappy, hateful and undone as my fancy orders, and finally I will make him sick and destroy him, for my blessing is a curse, my way damnation."

"I am subtle and sly and by craftiness and dishonesty I can deceive all men and be their master. By specious arguments of pride and power I cause men to think themselves as gods destined to rule by their human will. Thus do I set brother against brother, nation against nation, contradict the unity of good, set at variance men and nations and make the brotherhood of man a mockery. Lies, sickness, murder, famine, pestilence and pillage are my pastime, for I am the enemy of life and truth and of all that is good. To contradict every right purpose, to thwart every right desire is my aim and my glory. Dishonesty and intrigue, of these I am master. Hell is the fact, heaven a theory. I, matter and carnality, am the god of this world, worshipped by men and nations and I manipulate them all for my malign intents. I make them, terrify them, destroy them. Give heed to me, obey my laws. Woe be to him who defies my will, who dares combat my decrees."

Evil Overthrown

Mankind has not lacked for desires to throttle this enemy of human welfare but it has lacked the wisdom and understanding with which to direct and protect its desires for good and to bring them to fruition. Christian Science shows that through affirmative, scientific right thinking, that is knowing spiritual truth; every mode of evil may be denied and overthrown by the operation of the law of God.

To the braggart Goliath of material-

ism Christian Science says, "I accept your challenge to decide whether good or evil is to be supreme in the consciousness of men, for I know what you are, your diabolical and murderous intents, and I know how to thwart them all. You are the lie about Truth, nothing more, and the Truth understood is your destroyer as Jesus stated."

"Your boldness and craftiness lack intelligence and power and get you nothing in the realm of God. Your persistency and seeming proximity do not fool me a particle for I know eternal Truth, and I know that you are not part of it. You lack divine authority, sanction, and law and can never become part of the divine order. You are just what Christ Jesus called you, a liar and murderer, and because you are what you are you cannot frighten God or feast man one whit. You are impotent to hurt or to harm any part of Mind's creation. Truth's expression, nor can you unmake or destroy what God has made."

"Your diseases, sins, subtleties and intrigues are exposed and rendered null by the light of intelligence and your attempts to set at naught moral law and reign by human will and physical force are destined to failure. You are growing less every hour and your final struggle to maintain your reign on earth in the minds of men and nations is doomed to failure."

"Absolute good is the only God, and the law of good to evil is 'Thou shalt surely die.' God is All and there is none else, and His creation is the universe of good embracing all kinds, nations and peoples who in their true and ultimate being express Him, the one Life, and intelligence of all. No power can disrupt, disturb, or violate the integrity of that which God has made. His Love embraces all in infinite moral unity."

Thus with scientific argument and affirmation Christian Science teaches men to meet at the point of consciousness every evil suggestion, seem it small or great, and through the realization of the actuality of spiritual reality to throttle and overthrow evil's lying sense.

Democracy and Autocracy

Christianity rightly understood is the touchstone of democracy, for without Christianity—the science of true law and true living—democracy is but sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. From the truth about equity, law and government as taught by Christ Jesus democracy—standing for the rights of conscience, individual freedom, socially, economically, religiously, and medically—derives its impetus and power.

Democracy is derived from two Greek words meaning rule and people, hence the rule of the people. All government is primarily mental. Democracy is that government expressed through the consciousness of all or the larger part of the people. Autocracy is the government by the will of one or a few. Democracy is the certain evidence of mankind's mental growth away from the domination of material force and human will, and his progression toward that true government which is found in the one altogether good Mind, the common intelligence, source and ruler of all.

Autocracy, whether it be found in national councils, religious or medical hierarchies, or in the thought of individuals, is but evil's claim to power. It is the carnal mind which is ever the enemy of God. Autocracy is the lie about God's government, for it is the rule of human will, recognizing no law but its own selfish desire. God's government is the rule of universal intelligence, impartial and just to all. The rule of human will violates the rights of conscience, stultifies moral and spiritual growth, and confines within the prison walls of material sense the lives and thoughts of individuals, a second hell on earth.

Autocracy in any form, whether it be in your consciousness or mine, in one government or another, has no sanction from God and will finally be banished from the thoughts of men as they lay hold of God's law, the natural governor of all. The goal toward which the world is progressing through its anguish and suffering is the one universal democracy, the theocratic democracy, wherein all men are governed by their common parent Mind, unvarying intelligence, and its law.

United States of America

Because they discerned an ideal of freedom, justice and truth, the founders of this great nation were able to bring forth the United States of America, a mental concept resting in the thought of its people, and representing in the consciousness of the world the highest conception of government that the world at large has yet been able to perceive. The United States of America, favored indeed among nations, points the way to that higher and larger united state of consciousness which shall in due time include all nations and kingdoms in the one true government founded in the common understanding of God and His law.

Who indeed can fail to discern the signs of the times wherein all economic, moral, social, civil, theological, yes, and medical, problems are turning to the polar star of Truth, practical good, for their solution? Christian Science holds the key to the law of practical good and its application, and the key is for you and me and for all who have the wisdom to discern it and put it to use today.

In closing let me quote from the Christian Science textbook, page 240, one of the most beautiful passages, especially appropriate to the times in which we live—the latter days: "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on sin, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

VERMONT USING
ITS WATER POWER

State Demands for Coal Less Per Capita Than Elsewhere in New England Because of Utilization of Streams and Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTPELIER, Vt.—Because of development of the water power and utilization of the forests for fuel, it is said that the demands of the people of Vermont for coal during the past few months have been less per capita than in any other of the New England states.

The Vermont Conservation Commission, in its report on the water power possibilities of the State, which will be taken up by the next Legislature, estimates that the State is at present deriving 15,349,319 horsepower hours from the flow of nine of its principal streams, and that this might be increased to 37,881,639 horsepower hours if the water now running to waste, principally in the springtime, could be stored in reservoirs for use in the dry seasons of the year. Could all of this possible power be utilized it is estimated that it would be equivalent to 700,000 tons of coal, or about one-half of the amount at present needed to operate the industries of the State.

The nine rivers examined by the Vermont Conservation Commission were the Black, Connecticut, Moose, Ottopananoosic, Ottaquechee, Otter Creek, Passumpsic, Wells and Winouski. The commission admitted in its report that there were other large streams with storage possibilities such as the Clyde, Lamolite, Missisquoi, West and White rivers, which were not examined critically, and that hundreds of smaller rivers could be, and some of them are, utilized for power purposes.

At the present time the water power in the southern part of the State is driving hydro-electric plants at Bellows Falls, Brattleboro, Vernon and along the Deerfield River in Massachusetts, and the power derived from these plants is being carried into many cities in Massachusetts and as far south as Providence, R. I.

In addition the Winouski River is furnishing practically all the electricity for the city of Burlington, and the Chittenden Reservoir is performing the same service for the city of Rutland.

More than that there are hundreds of smaller plants which are furnishing power for creameries, marble quarries, and other state industries.

The great demand during the past year for electric power from the manufacturing plants in southern New England, which the water power of southern Vermont has partially supplied, has awakened the citizens of Vermont to the value of the annual run-off in this State, and of the necessity of conserving it for the use of the people. The Legislature has already been very liberal in granting water rights along the banks of the available rivers. It is now proposed to increase the authority of the Public Service Commission over power plants, and the Conservation Commission has framed a bill along such lines, which will come up for consideration by the Legislature of 1919.



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General Allenby entering Jerusalem

TWO PROCLAMATIONS
SEEN IN CONTRAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The methods of the Allies and of the Central Powers, whether on sea or on land, are often being brought into sharp contrast, and never perhaps was this contrast better seen than in two recent proclamations. One is the British proclamation to the people of Jerusalem after the occupation of that city by the forces of General Allenby and the other the proclamation made by the German military authorities to the people of Udine, and of the territory in Northern Italy overrun by the Austro-German forces. The keynote of the British proclamation is quite as definitely liberation as that of the Austro-German pronouncement is bondage of the most outrageous description.

SWITCHMEN ASK
EIGHT-HOUR PENALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appearing before the Railroad Wage Commission, S. E. Heberling, president of the Switchmen's Union, on Friday asked a penalty on overtime beyond eight hours in any 24. He declared that the switchmen do not ask an arbitrary eight-hour day if overtime work is necessary, but expressed the belief that the eight-hour day should be adhered to if possible. Members of the commission questioned the practicability of establishing, during the war, an eight-hour day for workers who do not come under the Adamson Law, or of penalizing overtime, with a view to compelling strict adherence to an eight-hour basis.

ECONOMIC CONDITION
OF BELGIUM SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As a result of German exactions, the condition of occupied Belgium has reached a most critical stage, states Reuters Agency. Owing to lack of manure, the crops are very poor, and prices have risen alarmingly. A patch of two and a half acres of potatoes costs £400, a similar area of beans £300, and of onions £400. Owing to scarcity of fodder and military requisitions, cattle have seriously diminished in quantity, and in Flanders, Luxembourg and the army zone generally, almost disappeared. In other provinces only young beasts are left, and today a small heifer fetches a higher figure than the best milch cow did formerly. In Brussels, horses having been taken away, oxen are to be seen drawing carts through the streets. Some sample prices are £4 for a sucking pig, £120 to £200 for a fat pig, 1s. each for eggs and £1 10s. for a chicken.

While some of the larger food, clothes and boot stores are doing good business, smaller shops have been completely ruined, and shopkeepers are only able to exist by selling stocks purchased on credit at the beginning of the war.

The industrial situation is still worse. All the big factories are closed, and the small workshops are disappearing, owing to the requisitioning of raw material and the destruction of plant by the Germans. All iron fittings have been removed for conversion into shrapnel. Notwithstanding this lamentable situation, the morale of the people remains unshaken, and enemy endeavors to conciliate the Flemings have failed. They know that, while flattering them, the enemy keeps Flanders under a regime of terror. Villages and towns are raided to obtain laborers for the front, and, if some unfortunate succeeds in escaping, the commune is heavily fined and the family held responsible. Old men and children are imprisoned as a reprisal, or sent to the front to replace the missing man.

FUELLESS DAYS IN
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Government's three fuelless days commenced today, when practically all the business in the city came to a standstill, the regulation applying to Ontario and Quebec. In addition to commercial concerns, the Government has decided to close many of its offices in rented buildings, thus enabling the premises in question to observe the fuelless regulation. At first it was stated that buildings in which the Government rented offices would not be compelled to go unheated, but the Mayor of Ottawa took the matter up with the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, pointing out that the Government was the largest consumer of coal in the city and that it should do something to help by closing up as many of its buildings as were not concerned in the absolute operations of the war.

The result of this communication was that the Government decided to suspend work in as many departments as possible.

LANSING SPEECH AT
WASHINGTON TOMB

Secretary of State Delivers Address on Occasion of Visit of Serbian Mission—Independence Called Glorious Heritage

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring that with Americans and Serbians alike, independence has been and ever will be a glorious inheritance, Robert Lansing eulogized the memory of Washington and the ancestor of Serbia's King, Kara George, on the occasion of the visit of the Serbian Mission to Washington's tomb.

"This simple tomb before which we stand today is the richest shrine in all America," said Mr. Lansing. "It is not rich in treasures of art, in costly jewels or rare gems but it is rich, wonderfully rich, in the priceless memories of the great American, whose ashes here repose. Around this modest sepulchre cluster the traditions of a patriot, under whose martial leadership this Republic won its independence and took its place among the sovereign nations of the earth, of a patriot, whose firm hand and wise statesmanship guided the uncertain steps of the young democracy into the path of prosperity and achievement."

"We, Americans, do well to revere the beloved name of Washington. In his lofty patriotism, in his devotion to the noblest principles of life, in his consecration to the service of his country, posterity, the heirs to the rights which he made secure, the successors to the duties which his life made sacred, will find constant inspiration."

"As a soldier, Washington's genius in the field and fortitude in the face of adversity brought victory to the American arms, and when the new day dawned and the new-born nation began its independent life he was called again from his well-earned rest to assume the arduous duties of Chief Magistrate. His splendid character and commanding personality place Washington high above all those illustrious men who have served the Republic in its hours of need."

"It is especially appropriate that, in these opening days of a New Year which finds the whole world darkened by the tragedy of war, we should assemble here to do homage to the memory of him who was 'first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.' As he gave himself to the cause of liberty and democracy nearly a century and a half ago so must we, if we be true Americans, give ourselves today to the same cause. Our cause in this war is the cause for which Washington fought, and with God's help we will triumph even as he triumphed. As America was made free from tyranny and injustice, so shall the world be made free from the sinister forces which threaten the freedom and prosperity of mankind."

"United with us today in doing honor to the memory of our great national hero are the representatives of a brave people, who have for centuries maintained their nationality in spite of Turkish oppression and the inveterate hatred of jealous neighbors. Today the population of Serbia is a little greater than was that of the American colonies when under the brilliant leadership of Washington they cast off the yoke of tyranny."

"The sufferings of the Serbian people in the cause of liberty, their splendid valor and their supreme loyalty to their native land challenge the admiration of Christendom. Their enemies have overwhelmed them with numbers, they have occupied their cities and fields, they have enslaved their people, but, undaunted by disaster and undismayed by defeat, the soul of Serbia lives on. That soul is immortal; it can never die. As it has endured in the past, so will it ever endure to the end of time."

"A century ago the renowned ancestor of Serbia's venerable King, after

years of struggle for Serbian independence, came to his death, leaving to posterity a glorious memory. His name like that of Washington is written on the list of the great patriots of the earth. We honor his name today in honoring the name of our own illustrious dead. Both loved their countries with the same intensity and devotion; both offered their lives and fortunes that their countries might be free from oppression."

"As you, our distinguished guests, do honor to the name of Washington, so do we, Americans, do honor to the name of Kara George."

"With Americans and Serbians alike, independence has been and ever will be a passion, a glorious heritage transmitted through generations from the days when our national heroes pointed the way to victory. Let us in memory of them re-dedicate ourselves to the cause of liberty, assured that if we but follow in their footsteps we shall together overcome the evil passions which plunged Europe into this war and will win for ourselves and for the future a peace which shall endure."

"It is with this supreme faith in the power of the spirit of liberty that I stand today in this place sacred to Americans and to all those who love freedom above life, and rejoice that we may share these hallowed memories with our brave comrades-in-arms whose deeds of valor in this great war have added new luster to the Serbian name."

RETURNS SHOW
CANADA'S GROSS DEBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Returns compiled by the Finance Department show that Canada's total gross debt on Jan. 31 was \$1,994,563,746.33 as compared with a total gross debt of \$1,226,185,543.33 on Jan. 31, 1917. Total assets amounted, on Jan. 31, to \$997,034,539.05, leaving, on that date, a total net debt of \$997,529,207.28. Between Dec. 31, 1917, and Jan. 31, 1918, the net debt increased by \$21,007,703.10.

War expenditure during January amounted to \$16,606,176, or a total during the ten months' period of \$188,355,015. War expenditure during January, 1917, amounted to \$24,074,932. War expenditure during the corresponding ten months' period of the previous fiscal year totaled \$194,304,681.

Revenue during January showed a decline as compared with the figures for the same month last year. In January, 1918, it was \$17,881,384, in January, 1917, it was \$21,047,216. For the ten months period, however, it shows an increase. Up to Jan. 31, 1918, revenue was \$208,540,755, up to Jan. 31, 1917, it was \$187,903,565.

FARM LABOR INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Agriculture, for the information of the Agricultural Wages Board, are instituting a general inquiry throughout England and Wales, into the present conditions of employment in agriculture. The inquiry will be conducted by 14 investigators, each of whom will be charged with the duty of collecting information within the area allotted to him, and of presenting a report to the Agricultural Wages Board. The scope of the inquiry is limited to those questions which necessarily arise in connection with the fixing of minimum wages, such as present rates of wages for time and piecework, benefits and advantages given as supplementary to cash wages, hours of labor, rents and tenure of cottages, and economic conditions of farm workers generally. No official information on a comprehensive basis has been obtained for many years, and it is necessary, therefore, that the wages board should be placed in possession of a general survey of present conditions, which will materially assist them in considering in a broad spirit, the recommendations which will in due course reach them from the 39 district committees throughout the country.

SHEEP INDUSTRY
IN MAINE GROWING

After Nearly 50 Years of Decline It Is Announced That Sheep Raising in the State Has Taken a Turn Upwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—The sheep industry in Maine, after nearly 50 years of decline, has turned the corner and is mounting upward according to a statement of Governor Carl E. Milliken, made at the convention of sheep raisers held in this city on Wednesday and Thursday. There were 466,000 sheep in Maine in 1870 and about 100,000 on the first of January, 1917. During the past year, in response to the plea for wool and mutton, the number of sheep in Maine increased, and Governor Milliken believes that the country-wide movement will be reflected in the State by a still further advance in the industry during the present year.

The sheep raisers who attended the convention received much inspiration from the speakers, and those who discussed the situation from the floor seemed enthusiastic regarding the outlook for the industry.

"Instead of 100,000 sheep, Maine ought to have a million," said Governor Milliken at the dinner of the sheep raisers. "In fact the number would only be a fair proportion of the present number of sheep in the United States. Not only patriotic sense during the war should be considered, but our regard for the prosperity of agriculture ought to lead us to encourage sheep growing on a much more extensive plan. With this end in view, the State ought to remove all unnecessary obstacles that tend to interfere with sheep raising and ought to extend all possible encouragement."

"The dog menace has prevented many farmers from raising sheep in the past, and legislation on this phase of the industry has been one of the greatest problems in those parts of the United States where sheep are raised."

"I believe the laws in the State of Maine are the best in the United States on the subject. It is possible that they could be still further improved to help the development of the important industry we are now discussing. If so, I urge your careful consideration of any improvements and their presentation by your association at the next legislature in January, 1919."

Other speakers were W. B. Kendall of Bowdoinham, one of the largest sheep raisers in New England, who pointed out that the initial cost in establishing a flock of sheep was small, while the sheep subsist on almost every kind of weed, and therefore are a benefit to a pasture.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, AT 7:30

HANDEL HAYDN

Society

HORA NOVISSIMA

By ROBERT PARKER

PEACE with a SWORD

MABEL W. DANIELS

Chorus of Society, Orchestra, Organ, Soloists

EMIL MOLLERHAUER, Conductor

H. G. TUCKER, Organist

Mrs. HUDSON-ALEXANDER, Soprano

Mrs. MELLE ALCOCK, Alto

LAMBERT MURPHY, Tenor

FREDERICK MARTIN, Bass

The profits from this concert will be donated to aid the War Relief Fund of the Y. M. C. A.

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00.

S. K. RATCLIFFE

Noted English Journalist and Lecturer

(Arrived at an Atlantic Port this week)

At His First Public Appearance This Season

Saturday Evening, Feb. 9th, at 8:00

WILL DISCUSS

EFFECT OF AMERICA'S

ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR

LORIMER HALL, TREMONT TEMPLE

All Seats 50c—Tickets now on sale.

TREMONT TEMPLE

EDWARD

HOWARD

GRIGGS

SIX SAT. A. M. AT 11

Dramas of Protest

Commencing Feb. 18

Course, \$4.50-\$3.50, Single, \$1 and 50c.

We Pay War Tax

JORDAN HALL

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 16, AT 3

DE GOGORZA

The Popular Maritime Song Recital

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, 25c, 10c

JOINT RECITAL

Charles W. Clark Arthur Shattuck

Baritone Pianist

JORDAN HALL, Boston, Tues. Feb. 12, 8 o'clock

Proceeds for the Fatherless Children of France

fund. Tickets, 2.50, 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c.

THEATRICAL

GLOBE THEATRE

NEXT MON. TWICE DAILY

SEATS NOW

Mat. 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00

WILLIAM FOX Presents

WILLIAM FARNUM in

Les Miserables

The Masterpiece of the Immortal Victor

Hugo. A Photodrama That Cost \$750,000

to Produce.

PLYMOUTH THEATRE

Direction of

Mrs. G. H. Shattuck

Even's 7:45 sharp. Mat's Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

WM. COLLIER

in the

Famous Play

of the

Year.

BRITISH AND GERMAN PROCLAMATIONS.

A STUDY IN COMPARATIVE CULTURE.

The two documents below form a striking contrast. One is the official proclamation of General Allenby, the British Commander-in-Chief in Palestine, upon the occasion of the British entry into Jerusalem; the other is the official proclamation issued by the headquarters of the German Military Government at Udine to the inhabitants remaining in the conquered Italian territory.

If fresh proof is needed of the different manner in which Great Britain and Germany wage war, it can be found in a perusal of the proclamations side by side.

PROCLAMATION of General Allenby read to the inhabitants of Jerusalem from the steps of the Citadel, in Arabic, Hebrew, English, French, Italian, Greek and Russian.

To the inhabitants of Jerusalem the Blessed and the people dwelling in the vicinity.

The defeat inflicted upon the Turks by the troops under my command has resulted in the occupation of your city by my forces. I, therefore, here and now, proclaim it to be under martial law, under which form of administration it will remain so long as military considerations make it necessary. However, lest any of you should be alarmed by reason of your experience at the hands of the enemy who has retired, I hereby inform you that it is my desire that every person should pursue his lawful business without fear of interruption.

Furthermore, since your city is regarded with affection by three of the great religions of mankind, and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of devout people of these three religions for many centuries, therefore do I make it known unto you that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment, pious bequest, or customary place of prayer, will be maintained and protected according to the existing customs and beliefs of those to whose faiths they are sacred.

Guards have been placed at Bethlehem and at Rachel's tomb. The tomb at Hebron has been placed under exclusive Moslem control. The hereditary custodians of the Waki at the gates of the Holy Sepulchre have been requested to take up their accustomed duties in remembrance of the magnanimous act of the Caliph Omar, who protected that church.

PROCLAMATION issued by the headquarters of the German Military Government at Udine to the inhabitants of conquered Italy.

A house to house search will be made for all concealed arms, weapons and ammunition.

All victuals remaining in the house must be delivered up.

Every citizen must obey our labour regulations.

All workmen, women, and children over 15 years old, are obliged to work in the fields every day, Sundays included, from 4 a.m. to 8 p.m. Disobedience will be punished in the following manner:—

(1.) Lazy workmen will be accompanied to their work and watched by Germans.

After the harvest they will be imprisoned for 6 months, and every third day will be given nothing but bread and water.

(2.) Lazy women will be obliged to work, and after the harvest receive 6 months' imprisonment.

(3.) Lazy children will be punished by beating. The commandant reserves the right to punish lazy workmen with 20 lashes daily.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SPECIALTIES ARE MARKET FEATURES

National Lead, Virginia Carolina Chemical, International Harvester and United Fruit Make Good Advances Today

With very few exceptions early price changes in the New York stock market this morning were decidedly narrow. Mexican Petroleum and General Motors were actually strong, and the general list was firm, but the issues mentioned involved about the only fluctuations that were at all wide. Crucible Steel gained half a point.

The Boston market was dull and steady at the first of today's short session. Telephone advanced half a point.

The New York list was strong late in the first half hour.

Substantial gains were made by a few specialties before midday. Several points' advance were recorded by Harvester of New Jersey, National Lead, Virginia Carolina Chemical and United Fruit. The standard issues showed negligible price changes at the close. An advance of more than 2 points in Swift was about the only noteworthy feature of the Boston market. Liberty bonds again were weak.

New York total sales, 239,300 shares; \$2,604,000. For the week, 2,575,900 shares; \$19,944,000.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION'S SHOWING

The Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company reports for December and the year as follows:

	1917	Increase
Gross earnings	\$174,790	\$94,023
Net income	108,152	*380
Preferred div.	25,459	2,131
Balance	82,693	*2,511
Year—		
Gross earnings	6,289,608	1,219,166
Net income	1,415,077	*204,865
Preferred div.	290,196	19,083
Balance	1,124,881	*223,954
Depreciation	235,000	
Balance	889,881	*223,954

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NORTHERN

	1918	Increase
Fourth week January	\$168,000	*\$27,000
Month	1,428,000	29,000
From July 1	24,572,100	108,000

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

	1918	Increase
Fourth week January	\$18,000	\$16,000
Month	2,715,300	*117,300

ERIE

	1917	Increase
December—		
Operating revenue	\$5,309,242	\$160,920
Net income	506,690	1,848,057
Year—		
Operating revenue	70,822,218	6,006,108
Net income	7,767,751	*8,033,862

WESTERN PACIFIC

	1917	Increase
December—		
Operating revenue	\$1,292,790	\$34,217
Net income	124,093	*168,252
Gross income	155,574	*149,080
Net income	131,472	*121,747
Year ended Dec. 31—		
Operating revenue	16,901,205	1,513,277
Net income	3,011,758	*379,218
Gross income	3,356,534	*219,846
Net income	850,539	*706,851

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

	1917	Increase
December—		
Operating revenue	\$1,292,790	\$34,217
Net income	124,093	*168,252
Gross income	155,574	*149,080
Net income	131,472	*121,747
Year ended Dec. 31—		
Operating revenue	16,901,205	1,513,277
Net income	3,011,758	*379,218
Gross income	3,356,534	*219,846
Net income	850,539	*706,851

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.26 1/2	1.27 1/2
May	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.25	1.25 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.23	1.23 1/2
Sept.	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21	1.21 1/2
Nov.	1.19 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.19	1.19 1/2
Jan.	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.17	1.17 1/2
Mar.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15	1.15 1/2
May	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13	1.13 1/2
July	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.11	1.11 1/2
Sept.	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.09	1.09 1/2
Nov.	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07	1.07 1/2
Jan.	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05	1.05 1/2
Mar.	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.03	1.03 1/2
May	1.01 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.01	1.01 1/2
July	0.99 1/2	0.99 1/2	0.99	0.99 1/2
Sept.	0.97 1/2	0.97 1/2	0.97	0.97 1/2
Nov.	0.95 1/2	0.95 1/2	0.95	0.95 1/2
Jan.	0.93 1/2	0.93 1/2	0.93	0.93 1/2
Mar.	0.91 1/2	0.91 1/2	0.91	0.91 1/2
May	0.89 1/2	0.89 1/2	0.89	0.89 1/2
July	0.87 1/2	0.87 1/2	0.87	0.87 1/2
Sept.	0.85 1/2	0.85 1/2	0.85	0.85 1/2
Nov.	0.83 1/2	0.83 1/2	0.83	0.83 1/2
Jan.	0.81 1/2	0.81 1/2	0.81	0.81 1/2
Mar.	0.79 1/2	0.79 1/2	0.79	0.79 1/2
May	0.77 1/2	0.77 1/2	0.77	0.77 1/2
July	0.75 1/2	0.75 1/2	0.75	0.75 1/2
Sept.	0.73 1/2	0.73 1/2	0.73	0.73 1/2
Nov.	0.71 1/2	0.71 1/2	0.71	0.71 1/2
Jan.	0.69 1/2	0.69 1/2	0.69	0.69 1/2
Mar.	0.67 1/2	0.67 1/2	0.67	0.67 1/2
May	0.65 1/2	0.65 1/2	0.65	0.65 1/2
July	0.63 1/2	0.63 1/2	0.63	0.63 1/2
Sept.	0.61 1/2	0.61 1/2	0.61	0.61 1/2
Nov.	0.59 1/2	0.59 1/2	0.59	0.59 1/2
Jan.	0.57 1/2	0.57 1/2	0.57	0.57 1/2
Mar.	0.55 1/2	0.55 1/2	0.55	0.55 1/2
May	0.53 1/2	0.53 1/2	0.53	0.53 1/2
July	0.51 1/2	0.51 1/2	0.51	0.51 1/2
Sept.	0.49 1/2	0.49 1/2	0.49	0.49 1/2
Nov.	0.47 1/2	0.47 1/2	0.47	0.47 1/2
Jan.	0.45 1/2	0.45 1/2	0.45	0.45 1/2
Mar.	0.43 1/2	0.43 1/2	0.43	0.43 1/2
May	0.41 1/2	0.41 1/2	0.41	0.41 1/2
July	0.39 1/2	0.39 1/2	0.39	0.39 1/2
Sept.	0.37 1/2	0.37 1/2	0.37	0.37 1/2
Nov.	0.35 1/2	0.35 1/2	0.35	0.35 1/2
Jan.	0.33 1/2	0.33 1/2	0.33	0.33 1/2
Mar.	0.31 1/2	0.31 1/2	0.31	0.31 1/2
May	0.29 1/2	0.29 1/2	0.29	0.29 1/2
July	0.27 1/2	0.27 1/2	0.27	0.27 1/2
Sept.	0.25 1/2	0.25 1/2	0.25	0.25 1/2
Nov.	0.23 1/2	0.23 1/2	0.23	0.23 1/2
Jan.	0.21 1/2	0.21 1/2	0.21	0.21 1/2
Mar.	0.19 1/2	0.19 1/2	0.19	0.19 1/2
May	0.17 1/2	0.17 1/2	0.17	0.17 1/2
July	0.15 1/2	0.15 1/2	0.15	0.15 1/2
Sept.	0.13 1/2	0.13 1/2	0.13	0.13 1/2
Nov.	0.11 1/2	0.11 1/2	0.11	0.11 1/2
Jan.	0.09 1/2	0.09 1/2	0.09	0.09 1/2
Mar.	0.07 1/2	0.07 1/2	0.07	0.07 1/2
May	0.05 1/2	0.05 1/2	0.05	0.05 1/2
July	0.03 1/2	0.03 1/2	0.03	0.03 1/2
Sept.	0.01 1/2	0.01 1/2	0.01	0.01 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00	0.0

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Cheerful Sentiment Prevails in Markets, Notwithstanding Various Important Handicaps—Liberty Loan Pending

Notwithstanding the uncertainties of the times and the constantly changing complexion of international affairs there is a growing optimism in the financial and business world that cannot be submerged. The United States not only has entered the war and is beginning to bear its share of the burden but the country is experiencing fuel and transportation handicaps such as never before were dreamed of. Business is thus undergoing severe hardships. And yet there is a steadily growing belief that victory for the allies is in the air.

Although not assuming that peace is yet in sight there is strong opinion that if the United States puts every ounce of energy into the war it is capable of exerting the end of the war will be a matter of a few months. Traders who make it their business to look as far into the future as possible in order to discount future events are even now trying to figure on the end of the war this year. As the advent of peace means to most of them an advancing market it seems to take little in the way of peace rumors to send prices upward. In fact the New York stock market has seemed to move upward as easily as it recently was wont to decline. This week it has been of a professional character.

At one time a certain group of securities would be taken in hand and sent upward, and then another group would follow, and then another, while some of the standard issues would remain practically where they were. Speculators are not given much encouragement by the banks, and money rates are so firm that a runaway bull market is not considered as an early probability for the reason that the next Liberty Loan campaign is not far away. If it were not for this Government financing there might be some skyrocketing of securities prices in spite of high money rates.

A comparative plan for preparing the way for the third government loan announced by Secretary McAdoo, provides for the issuance of \$500,000,000 or more certificates of indebtedness every two weeks, until the total runs to \$3,000,000,000 by the middle of March. Every national bank, state bank and trust company is asked in telegrams sent out by Mr. McAdoo to set aside each week about 1 per cent of its gross resources for investment in the certificates. The first of the \$500,000,000 certificates issued under this plan will bear 4 per cent, the same rate as other recent issues, will be dated Feb. 8, and will mature May 8.

Subscription books close Feb. 15. The certificates of this and other future issues will be received eventually in payment of Liberty Loan receipts. Already \$400,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness have been sold in anticipation of the third loan, and about \$1,145,000,000 certificates are outstanding to be received in payment of income and excess profits taxes by next June. Cordial cooperation by banks and trust companies has been pledged in thousands of telegrams to Secretary McAdoo in response to his appeal to banks.

The United States Treasury has called for its deposit in banks as the result of the last Liberty Loan, for Tuesday next. It is supposed that these deposits have been called for the simple reason of paying bills so that the money should get back to the banks very quickly.

Frederic H. Curtis, federal reserve agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, calls attention to the fact that merchants, industrial corporations or others maintaining accounts abroad or carrying accounts in the United States for foreign interests or stock exchange brokers or others who deal in securities for or through foreign correspondents, must make application at once for registration certificates under the proclamation of the President, dated Jan. 26, as well as bankers and others doing a foreign exchange business.

In New York, money on call rules at 5 per cent. Time money is firm and quiet, short time being quoted at 5 per cent and six months' 6 per cent. In commercial paper the best names are quoted at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 for four months and 5 1/2 to 6 per cent for six months.

A bill which is of special interest to the savings banks of Massachusetts, particularly those of the north-eastern section, has passed both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in all probability will become law shortly. It provides for reciprocal relations with other states with respect to exempting from taxation deposits of Massachusetts residents in savings banks of such other states. New Hampshire last year passed a law taxing New Hampshire citizens on deposits to their credit in savings banks of other states. As the tax in many cases would amount to nearly half the income, some New Hampshire depositors in the savings banks of eastern Massachusetts have been withdrawing their accounts. The motive for this action will have been removed, however, by passage of the act now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature.

It is estimated that Americans have invested \$10,000,000 in ruble exchange during the last year or two, at prices ranging from 35 cents a ruble and higher to the present figure of about 13 cents. The future of the investments will naturally depend upon the policy the Bolshevik authorities will ultimately pursue in relation to Petrograd banks upon whom the exchange was purchased, assuming that they succeed in permanently holding the reins of government. At present the banks are completely in their control and are practically prevented from doing any business, as they are not permitted to disburse or receive any funds. As a result of this governmental curb on activities of Russian banks, an interesting situation has arisen in the New York market for ruble exchange. The amount of the business has been at a minimum for the past few weeks, and rates as ordinarily quoted have been pegged at 13 cents for ruble sight drafts and 13 1/2 cents for cable transfers, indicating practically nothing more than a nominal market. Now and then a transaction takes place in the exchange, but only such as represents merely a transfer of credit on the books of the Petrograd bank. In other words, owing to the Government's prohibition of the banks' paying out any money, the purchase and sale of ruble exchange can be effected only through parties who have their accounts with the same bank. A trade in exchange between two American banks who have their accounts with different Petrograd banks is as it would involve actual transfer of funds in Petrograd from one bank to another and violate the Bolshevik decree.

Some comment is heard on the bill which Senator Owen is to submit to the United States Senate to have a foreign exchange bank established under the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Board. It is proposed that a new bank shall be established to devote its energies exclusively to furthering American foreign trade and that it shall be a separate organization, in which the 12 reserve banks shall hold stock. The new bank is to be controlled by three directors, appointed by the President, one of the directors to be a governor. The office of governor will rotate among the directors. The whole organization will be under the control of the Federal Reserve Board, which also will control the reserve banks, as at present, thus coordinating the two systems.

NEW YORK CITY
BONDS ADVANCE

Largest Gain Among Various Issues in Corporate Stock 4 1/4 of 1960—Eight Points Rise in Few Weeks

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York City bonds have rallied substantially in price since the low figure was reached in the middle of December last. This is encouraging to dealers in municipal bonds, coming as it does in face of another government loan. Municipal issues are in closer competition with government bonds than any other class of securities, for the reason that they are free from all forms of taxation, city and state. New York City bonds are legal investments for savings banks, life insurance companies and for deposits to secure deposits for postal savings funds.

The largest gain made among city issues was in New York City corporate stock 4 1/4, 1960, which advanced from a low of 82 in December to 90 3/4, up 7 1/2 points, in the week of Jan. 26. The following table shows the high, low and last prices of New York City corporate stock since December, 1914, with the income yield on the last price:

Date	High	Low	Last	Yield
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79

*Divided between \$10,000,000 50-year bonds and \$15,000,000 15-year serials. Average prices and yield basis estimated.

†Divided between \$16,000,000 regular 50-year bonds and \$25,000,000 15-year serial bonds.

MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: It is strangely significant that with industrial and railroads operating under difficulties due to severe weather conditions, and the hardships imposed by the shortages of fuel and labor; with the steel corporation operating at the lowest figure in nearly three years; with heavy taxes just ahead, and a Liberty Loan of greater magnitude than any of the previous issues coming in the near future; with high money rates and 75 per cent of the street, and incidentally the public, bearish, that the market does not go down. This is an indication to us that some people appreciate the real value of securities and realize that good stocks are selling too low.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: All things considered, the market would appear to be in an excellent position to face the flotation of the third Liberty Loan, or the inauguration of the much-heralded German offensive on the western front. A big attack would be, in a way, a confession of weakness, and if it meets with failure, as we cannot doubt but it will, should bring the end of the war appreciably nearer. The purchase of carefully selected securities would, therefore, seem to be attended with little risk, and later on during the year might be expected to show an attractive profit.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: Pending the outcome of political and military developments in Europe and the almost absolute certainty of tight money conditions here, it is probable that the speculative current on the stock exchange will be rather sluggish, with here and there a few specialties making little eddies of unusual motion owing to the activities of the various pools operating in these stocks. These pools are practically all in the industrial group and, indeed, it is probably in this class of stocks and in the metal shares where we must look for speculative activity.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Inflation is becoming an important market factor. Pool operations are in evidence here and there, and the scarcity of floating stock makes it comparatively easy to advance prices. There is as yet little response to these tactics on the part of the general public. Indeed, when the average rise in the price of leading stocks since the latter days of December is duly considered, it is surprising to find how unresponsive the followers of stock market fluctuations have been to the opportunities offered.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: The underlying strength of the market was given a test Thursday by the Tuscan disaster when prices failed to yield to any extent. After a year of liquidation the technical position of the securities market is naturally strong and stocks at present levels should advance sharply on favorable news developments.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: It's a pretty good market to watch closely and from the viewpoint of a common-sense participation of ownership in gold dollars at half price. American industry is worth par and its capitalization is worth more, as the world war draws near to an end, and America will lead in rebuilding.

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BONDS ADVANCE

Largest Gain Among Various Issues in Corporate Stock 4 1/4 of 1960—Eight Points Rise in Few Weeks

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July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79
July 12, 1917	104 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	4.79

*Divided between \$10,000,000 50-year bonds and \$15,000,000 15-year serials. Average prices and yield basis estimated.

†Divided between \$16,000,000 regular 50-year bonds and \$25,000,000 15-year serial bonds.

REAL ESTATE

Francis W. Bacon of Brookline has sold to Dr. Joseph Santosuosso a lot of 10,162 square feet of land situated on Commonwealth Avenue, Newton, near Waban Hill Road, overlooking the Chestnut Hill Reservoir. The purchaser intends to build for his own occupancy. E. B. Miles was the broker.

Title has just changed hands on the three-story well-front brick dwelling at 27 Cumberland Street, Back Bay district. Maxine J. Hardy conveyed to Helen J. Crane. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$9500, and the 2008 square feet of land carries \$4000 of the amount.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Leslie W. McLean bought the frame house and 7105 square feet of land, owned by William A. E. Henrich, at 37 Lawrence Avenue, Dorchester. This estate is assessed on \$5800, and the land carries \$1800 of the amount. Another property sold today consists of a frame dwelling at 19 Mayfair Street, Roxbury. There is a land area of 4750 square feet, valued at \$1900, and the total assessment is \$5900. Elizabeth M. Madden sold to Augustus F. Crowley, who conveys to Charles A. Mahady.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

Senate Bill 146, which was introduced by the Boston Real Estate Exchange, will be heard before the joint Judiciary Committee in Room 222, State House, on Monday at 10:30 a. m. This bill provides for hearings and appeals in connection with the building laws.

SALE IN SOUTH BOSTON

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a block of frame houses at 19 to 25 Rawson Street. The property includes 14,100 square feet of land. There are two frame stables on the rear. Total taxed valuation is \$11,900, and the land carries \$3300 of the amount. Frank Wolsky and wife are the purchasers and Mary A. Jones was the grantor.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co.	220.00	225.00
American Glue Co. pfd.	127.00	142.00
Am. Wire Paper Co.	83.00	84.00
Arlington Mills	111.50	113.50
Bigelow Carpet Co. pfd.	84.00	84.00
Douglas Shoe Co. pfd.	92.00	95.00
Draper Corporation	112.00	114.00
Parr-Alpaca Co.	148.00	175.00
Mountain States Tel.	95.00	100.00
Otis Elevator Co.	35.00	40.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.	185.00	195.00
Regal Shoe Co. pfd.	75.00	80.00
Southern N. E. Tel.	105.00	108.00
U. S. Envelope Co. com.	180.00	190.00
U. S. Envelope Co. pfd.	182.00	185.00
Waltham Watch Co. com.	12.00	15.00
Waltham Watch Co. pfd.	73.00	78.00

LOCAL RESERVE
BANKS REPORT

The condensed statement of the financial condition at the close of business on Feb. 8, 1918, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates	\$37,906,000
In settlement fund	1,397,500
In bank	2,000,000
5% redemption fund	2,000,000
Gold with foreign agencies	3,675,000
Gold with Fed Res agent	45,287,520
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.	5,806,025
Total reserve	\$106,072,045
Bill discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper	45,010,468
Member bank collat notes	3,026,000
Bank acceptances	13,756,848
United States bonds	609,750
One year treasury notes	2,194,000
Government deposits in banks	57,419,444
Due from other Fed Res bks—net	6,022,900
Fed Res notes on hand	2,921,785
National bank notes	26,383
Cur forw'd for redemption	729,000
Total resources	\$237,798,624
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in	\$6,003,950
Surplus	75,100
Government deposits	61,658,135
Due to member banks	\$7,364,879
Cashier's checks	1,106
Fed Res notes outstanding	81,657,520
Other liabilities	398,012
Total liabilities	\$237,798,624

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York City are: Actual—Surplus \$89,305,280, increased \$26,997,980; aggregate reserve \$582,680,000; loans, discounts, etc. \$4,209,300,000, decreased \$15,954,000; cash in vaults of member banks \$98,111,000, decreased \$619,000; reserve of member banks in reserve bank \$555,367,000, increased \$28,335,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies \$18,165,000, increased \$251,000; reserve in state banks and trust companies depositors \$9,148,000, increased \$506,000; demand deposits \$3,709,272,000, increased \$16,019,000; time deposits \$202,090,000, increased \$842,000; circulation \$34,243,000, increased \$81,000.

Date	Amount	Rate	Price	Yield
July 12, 1917	\$47,500,000	4 1/4%	100.6507	4.52
July 12, 1917	7,500,000	4 1/4%	100.0207	4.50
April 19, 1916	40,000,000	4 1/4%	102.63	4.12
April 19, 1916	15,000,000	4 1/4%	101.44	4.08
June 29, 1915	45,000,000	4 1/4%	101.253	4.437
June 29, 1915	25,000,000	4 1/4%	101.306	4.297
April 15, 1914	65,000,000	4 1/4%	101.45	4.18
May 20, 1913	65,000,000	4 1/4%	100.159	4.49
May 7, 1912	65,000,000	4 1/4%	100.75	4.21
January, 1911	60,000,000	4 1/4%	100.90	4.20
March, 1910	50,000,000	4 1/4%	101.28	4.15
July, 1909	38,000,000	4 1/4%	100.71	3.96
Dec. 1908	45,000,000	4 1/4%	100.24	4.08
Feb. 1908	47,000,000	4 1/4%	104.22	4.23
Sept. 1907	35,000,000	4 1/4%	102.06	4.23
June 1907	25,000,000	4 1/4%	100.00	3.90
Feb. 1907	25,000,000	4 1/4%	100.34	3.98
Feb. 1906	20,000,000	4 1/4%	100.05	3.85
April 1905	22,000,000	3 1/4%	100.71	3.47
Nov. 1904	25,000,000	3 1/4%	102.41	3.40

*Divided between \$10,000,000 50-year bonds and \$15,000,000 15-year serials. Average prices and yield basis estimated.

†Divided between \$16,000,000 regular 50-year bonds and \$25,000,000 15-year serial bonds.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Ask
Aetna Explos.	6 3/4	7 1/4
do cdfs.	6 1/4	7 1/4
Big Ledge	42 1/2	43 1/2
Boston & Mont.	42 1/2	43 1/2
Butte C & Z	10 1/2	10 3/4
Butte Detroit	4 1/2	4 3/4
Caledonia	54 1/2	55 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	2 1/2	2 3/4
Canada Cop.	2 1/2	2 3/4
Chev Motors	118 1/2	120 1/2
Cons Arizona	112 1/2	114 1/2
Copper	5 1/4	5 3/4
Cosden & Co.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Dundee Ariz.	12 1/2	13 1/2
First Nat Cop.	2 1/2	2 3/4
Glenn	3 1/2	3 3/4
Green Monster	3 1/2	3 3/4
Hecla Mining	3 1/2	3 3/4
Howe Sound	3 1/2	3 3/4
Jerome Verde	11 1/2	12 1/2
Jumbo	17 1/2	18 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	3 1/2	3 3/4
Marlin Arms	70 1/2	72 1/2
Max Munitions	50 1/2	52 1/2
McKin Par.	50 1/2	52 1/2
Met Petrol.	110 1/2	112 1/2
Midwest Refg.	106 1/2	108 1/2
National Zinc	22 1/2	24 1/2
New Cornelia	16 1/2	18 1/2
Nipissing	8 1/2	9 1/2
Oklahoma P & R	7 1/2	8 1/2
Peerless	19 1/2	20 1/2
Penn Ky.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Provincial	47 1/2	49 1/2
Sapulpa Ref.	8 1/2	9 1/2
Squibb Oil	11 1/2	12 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	19 1/2	20 1/2
Smith Motor	11 1/2	12 1/2
Stewart Min.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Submarine Boat	12 1/2	13 1/2
Success Min.	8 1/2	9 1/2
Union Motor	10 1/2	11 1/2
Un Verde Ext.	37 1/2	39 1/2
U S Steam	5 1/2	5 3/4
Victoria	3 1/2	3 3/4

STOCK INCREASE PLANNED

The stockholders of the Pacific Development Corporation will meet Feb. 21 to consider the increase of the capital of the company from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The capital consists now of 100,000 shares of common stock. It is proposed to double this number.

HIGH GRADE SECURITIES

to meet the requirements of all classes of investors

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co

UNITED STATES' FOREIGN TRADE

Increase in Exports to Allied Nations and Imports From Those Countries—December Exports to Neutral Nations

Statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show exports to the allied nations in December, 1917, totaled \$446,942,804, compared with \$404,641,883 in December, 1916, an increase of 10 per cent. Imports from these countries to the United States increased \$14,914,083 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Details follow:

EXPORTS	
1917	1916
United Kingdom	\$177,433,009
France	158,209,430
Canada	191,767,255
Italy	46,162,964
Japan	40,199,201
Australia and New Zealand	6,474,755
Russia in Europe	816,462
Russia in Asia	525,675
Total	\$168,743,793
IMPORTS	
1917	1916
United Kingdom	\$16,874,793
France	8,662,632
Canada	36,232,364
Italy	2,219,301
Japan	25,692,557
Australia and New Zealand	7,403,284
Russia in Europe	2,661,145
Russia in Asia	83,848
Total	\$108,148,219

The export trade with Belgium under German control continued at a low ebb. December exports were \$8400, compared with \$6,691,023 in December, 1916.

During December there was a decided falling off in exports to the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

EXPORTS	
1917	1916
Netherlands	\$7,899,321
Norway	1,688,338
Greece	1,030,494

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS — TRANSPORTATION

COLUMBIA PLAYS
DARTMOUTH FIVE

Winner of Tonight's Game Will
Get Out of Last Place Tie in
Intercollegiate League Cham-
pionship Standing for 1918

STANDING OF THE COLLEGES	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pennsylvania	3	0	1.000
Cornell	2	0	1.000
Princeton	2	2	.500
Yale	1	2	.333
Dartmouth	0	2	.000
Columbia	0	2	.000

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth College varsity basketball team will meet the Columbia University five here this evening in an Intercollegiate League championship contest and it is going to be a battle royal, as the loser of this contest will be forced to occupy last place in the standing. It is the third game for each team, both of the other games having resulted in defeats for each team.

This is the first game played in the league since Jan. 26, the players having been busy with mid-year examinations, and whatever games any of the teams have played during that time have been in the nature of practice matches. Dartmouth has been practicing hard and expects to make a much better showing tonight than has been the case in previous games. Coach Walker has had to build his five up from new material and as the season advances the playing is sure to improve.

Big Game Tuesday

Pennsylvania and Cornell Will Battle
for First Place in Standing

The Intercollegiate Basketball League season this evening after a lapse of about two weeks. Tonight's game will not figure very much in the race for the championship title as the two teams which are to compete are now tied for first place and do not appear to have a chance of climbing very high in the standing. Next Tuesday, however, will find a game taking place which is going to go a long way in determining the championship.

On Tuesday the University of Pennsylvania will meet Cornell University. These two teams are just now practically tied for first place with Pennsylvania having a record of three straight victories, and Cornell one of two straight. The team that wins Tuesday's battle will be generally favored to take the title.

Yale, holder of the championship title in 1917, now appears to be out of the running. Lack of veteran material and the fact that a new coach has also been necessary, as the 1917 coach is now in the United States Army, has been too much of a handicap for the Elis to overcome and they will do well if they are able to finish as high as fourth place.

Princeton University is now in third place; but there are a number of those who have seen the Tigers play who predict that they will move up higher in the standing before the season is over. The two games which the Orange and Black lost were hard-fought ones and both were played away from home. Coach Leubing has been drilling the men hard and there is a decided improvement in the work of the team so that unless Pennsylvania and Cornell have improved of late, there is a good chance of the Tigers evening up with those teams when they visit Princeton for the return games.

G. E. Sweeney of the University of Pennsylvania continues to hold first place in the list of individual scorers, despite the fact that he has not played of late. DeForest Van Slyck of Yale and R. M. Trimble Jr. of Princeton are now tied for second place in the standing with 32 points to the credit of each. L. B. Flinn of Princeton has moved up into fourth place with 26 points to his credit. Trimble easily leads in number of goals from the field with 15 and Sweeney is leading in those from the foul line with 23. The full list follows:

Player and college	Field Goal Points
G. E. Sweeney, Penn.	23
DeForest Van Slyck, Yale	22
R. M. Trimble Jr., Princeton	22
L. B. Flinn, Princeton	21
T. J. Farrell Jr., Columbia	17
L. H. Tripp, Cornell	16
L. R. Davis, Penn.	16
C. J. Stewart, Cornell	16
J. C. Taylor Jr., Princeton	15
W. T. Shedd, Yale	14
J. H. Horne, Princeton	12
W. R. Gray Jr., Princeton	12
A. M. Stannard, Penn.	10
G. G. Stradella, Yale	10
H. R. Fick, Penn.	8
Leo Tomberg, Columbia	6
H. J. Karr, Cornell	6
W. M. Kendall, Cornell	6
F. D. Johnson, Dartmouth	6
J. M. Mitchell, Penn.	6
B. L. Hamill, Yale	6
P. N. Dean Jr., Dartmouth	5
N. N. Alexander Jr., Colm.	4
Charles Farrer, Columbia	4
P. R. Knappe, Dartmouth	4
Wilkie Bushby, Yale	4
G. T. Minasian, Cornell	4
B. J. Baker, Yale	4
B. R. Larson, Dartmouth	4
T. H. Ainsworth, Dart.	4
C. Latour, Columbia	4
K. F. Hutchinson, Dart.	4
R. E. Blue, Princeton	4
H. E. Ramon, Penn.	4

BARR WINS IN GOLF TOURNEY
PINEHURST, N. C.—W. T. Barr of the Marine and Field Club won the Tin Whistles annual three-ball golf tournament at Pinehurst yesterday, taking 43 of the 198 points on the final round against 34 for J. G. Nicholson of New Bedford and 31 for H. C. Fowkes of the Oakmont Club. Barr had a handicap advantage of one stroke against Nicholson and five strokes against Fowkes.

HARVARD TO PLAY
YALE FRESHMEN

Crimson and Blue Sevens to Meet
at Arena Feb. 16—Newton
Leads Interscholastic League

Harvard and Yale freshmen hockey teams are scheduled to clash at the Boston Arena, Saturday night, Feb. 16, and this contest is likely to furnish followers of the sport with plenty of thrills, as the two teams are quite evenly matched and in fine shape.

Coach R. E. Gross is confident that his charges will give a good account of themselves in this their last appearance upon a rink, despite the fact that the St. Paul's School seven triumphed over them Friday afternoon.

The game at Concord, N. H. was one of the fastest ever played on the St. Paul's School rink and the home team edged out a victory of 4 to 2. Humphreys and Haslam starred for the private school seven while Stillman and Bacon excelled for the Crimson. But for the fine work of Stillman in goal for Harvard, St. Paul's would have won by a larger margin, he making several spectacular stops of almost certain tallies.

In a fast and interesting game the well-balanced Newton High School team shut out the Medford High seven, 1 to 0, in the play-off game in the Interscholastic League series at the Boston Arena Friday night, thereby moving into first place in the league standing, as Brookline High figured in a tie with Melrose High School.

Newton High, considering the lengthy schedule which it has gone through, did not display a great deal of scoring power, though a particular reason for the low count was Frank Vye, the brilliant Medford goal tend, who made many remarkable stops during the game.

The only tally made by the Newton pervers was made in the first period by Captain Eaton, who, taking the puck from mid-rink went directly at the Medford defense. Coverpoint Kelley and Point Christenson closing in on him, the Newton leader pushed the puck between them, hurdling their sticks. His leap brought him up with the disc, which he shot by Vye into the net.

The only similar play ever witnessed at the Back Bay indoor rink was made by Arthur Ross, the Wanderer professional player, in a game here in 1913, when he jumped between Taylor and Lake of the Ottawa professionals and scored.

Scott and Eaton were easily the stars of the game for the Newton boys, while Capt. Leon Furr excelled for the Medford team. Charles Donnellan, the speedy center of the Medford school, failed to show his usual form until late in the game, trying several long shots at the Newton net, when a player of his ability probably could have carried the puck a considerable distance further into his opponents' territory.

One of the surprises of the high school hockey season was furnished Friday afternoon at the Boston Arena, when Melrose High held Brookline high to a 1-to-1 tie, in the interscholastic league series. Brookline resorted to a slashing game at times and did not play up to its usual form. Captain Sanford made the only score for Melrose in the opening period. Monegan in the goal for Brookline, stopped the disc, but on the rebound Sanford sent the rubber into the net. The count was tied by Brookline in the second period.

FINAL EVENTS TO
BE HELD TONIGHT

Contestants for New England
Skating Championships for
1918 Show Unexpected Speed

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The final events of the New England skating championships for 1918 will take place this evening and judging from the speed shown by some of the contestants in the preliminaries which were held Friday, the battle for titles this evening is going to be an interesting one.

Joseph Miller of New York is generally picked to win the quarter-mile race as he made the best time in the preliminaries and was taking things easy all the time. He is the present Metropolitan half-mile champion. La Rocca of Boston won each of his preliminary heats.

Only one race was finished Friday and that was the junior half-mile event which was won by Dillon of Stamford, Conn. The summary:

QUARTER MILE—Qualifying Heats:
First heat, won by La Rocca, Boston; second heat, won by Rickson, Indian Orchard; third heat, won by Miller, New York. Best time by Miller, 42s.

HALF MILE—Qualifying Heats:
First heat, won by La Rocca; Porkey, Springfield, second, time, 1m. 32s.; second heat, won by Rickson; Bjord, New York, second, time, 1m. 29½s.; third heat, won by Miller; McDonald, Boston, second, time, 1m. 26½s.

MILE RACE—Qualifying Heats:
First heat, won by La Rocca; Porkey, Springfield, second, time, 3m. 13s.; second heat, won by Crasling, Highwood, N. J.; Bjord, second, time, 3m. 5½s.; third heat, won by Miller; Connors, Stamford, Conn., second, time, 3m. 7s.

JUNIOR HALF MILE
Won by Dillon of Stamford, Conn.; Lake, Pittsfield, second, time, 1m. 49s.

KIECKHEFER WINS TITLE
CHICAGO, Ill.—Auge Kieckhefer of Chicago won the professional three-cushion billiard championship of the world here Friday when he defeated Alfredo de Oro of Cuba, 150 points to 126. The match was played on three successive evenings, 50 points each evening.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Everett Scott, shortstop for the Boston American League Baseball Club, has signed his contract for 1918.

Robert Hart of Springfield (Mass.) has been appointed an umpire in the American Association for next summer. Hart was an umpire in the American League in 1912 and 1913 and in the International League from 1914 to 1917 inclusive.

F. V. S. Hyde of the Harvard Club of New York certainly showed the committee which ranked him second to E. S. Winston that he well deserved the honor by winning the championship title. Another year he may get a chance to meet the 1917 champion and show whether he is entitled to a still higher rating.

Columbia University extended an exceptional honor to the members of the Blue and White varsity cross-country team this year when it awarded four of the men the varsity "C." It is the first time this award has ever been made. The men who were honored are: A. I. Huelsenbeck '18, A. Turner '18, P. T. Ward '18, and H. G. Larson '19.

It would seem as if the Montreal Club of the International League was in somewhat of a hurry to dispose of its players because there is a possibility of the league not playing in 1918. The meeting at which this question is to be decided comes next Monday, and if the league does decide to continue, the Montreal Club will be hard up for players.

Capt. W. W. Cowgill, former athletic director of the seventy-sixth division at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., and aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. H. F. Hodges, has returned from somewhere in France and is working with Lieut. R. C. Deming, the present athletic director of the seventy-sixth. Captain Cowgill is a graduate of West Point.

Some of the major-league baseball clubs are having more difficulty signing traded players than they are in making the trades. Pitcher Alexander is evidently going to cost Chicago or Philadelphia a little money before he signs; Pitcher E. S. Plank, secured by the New York Americans from the St. Louis Browns, says he will not sign at any figure; and D. S. Pratt, the other St. Louis player in this trade, says he wants more money from New York.

WOMEN'S TENNIS
IN FINAL ROUND

Miss Molla Bjurstedt Wins Place
in Both Singles and Doubles
at the Heights Casino

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Final round matches in the singles and doubles of the Heights Casino women's annual invitation indoor lawn tennis tournament are to be played today with Miss Molla Bjurstedt, United States women's outdoor champion, meeting Miss Eleanor Goss in the singles, and Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge, meeting Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner in the doubles. In addition to these matches P. B. Alexander and H. A. Throckmorton will meet Harry McNeal and James Burns in a men's doubles exhibition.

Friday was a day of triumph for the Norse women, Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Rogge, as Miss Bjurstedt swept through to a final round bracket in the singles event when she defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at 6-1, 6-2, and later paired with Mrs. Rogge, reached the final round in the doubles tournament. The losers in this case were Mrs. R. L. Wood and Miss Eleanor Goss, who were forced to acknowledge defeat by a score of 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Goss, although defeated in the doubles, succeeded in making her way to the final round of the singles tournament as the opponent of Miss Bjurstedt when she earned a decisive victory over Miss Florence Ballin at 6-0, 6-0. Mrs. D. C. Mills, on the other hand, though beaten in the singles, reached a final round place in the doubles with Miss Wagner as her partner. They defeated Mrs. E. Eberhardt and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard at 6-1, 6-2. The summary:

SINGLES—Semi-finals
Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6-1, 6-2.
Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6-0, 6-0.

DOUBLES—Semi-final Round
Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Ernest Eberhardt and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6-1, 6-2.
Mrs. Johan Rogge and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood and Miss Eleanor Goss, 6-1, 6-1.

KANSAS FIVE VICTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MANHATTAN, Kan.—In one of the fastest and hardest fought basketball games played here this year, the Kansas State Agricultural basketball team defeated the Washington University five Friday evening by the score of 36 to 30. Time and again the Washington five worked the ball to within striking distance of the Aggies' goal only to have their play broken up by the close-guarding Aggies. The inability of the visiting team to throw goals at critical times held down their score.

TO DECIDE ON PLAYING BALL
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At a meeting in Mayor Gainer's office, in the City Hall here today, stockholders in the Providence Baseball Club will discuss whether the club shall play ball the coming season. International League magnates are to meet in New York Monday.

CHICAGO BEATS
PURDUE IN MEET

Maroons Win by Score of 47 to
33—Otis of Winning Team
Breaks a Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—University of Chicago defeated Purdue University in their indoor track meet here Friday night by a score of 47 to 33. G. L. Otis of Chicago broke the Western Conference indoor record for the two-mile run, covering the course in 9m. 49s. J. H. Weghorst of Purdue tied the high jump record for the conference, clearing the bar at 5ft. 8in.

The records in the other events were good, comparing very favorably with conference records. Purdue won four firsts and tied for first in the pole vault. The Old Gold and Black also won two seconds and two thirds. Chicago won four firsts, six seconds and five thirds.

W. R. Kiefer of Purdue was high individual point winner of the meet, taking first place in the 40-yard high hurdles and tying Earl of Chicago in the pole vault. These events gave Kiefer a total of nine points. C. H. Newman of Purdue was second with eight points, winning first in the half-mile and second in the mile. Fred Feuerstein was the high point man for Chicago, winning second in the high jump and 40-yard dash, giving a total of six points. Purdue's weakness was in the lack of sprinters, Chicago winning all places in the 440 and 40-yard dashes. The showing made by Purdue was better than was expected by Coach Edward O'Connor. Many men have been lost by army conscription and scholastic ineligibility. The summary:

40-yard dash—Buckman, Chicago, first; Feuerstein, Chicago, second; Henry, Chicago, third. Time 8½s.
440-yard dash—Curtis, Chicago, first; Annan, Chicago, second; Kennedy, Chicago, third. Time 2m. 7½s.
Half-mile—Newman, Purdue, first; Greene, Chicago, second; Lewis, Chicago, third. Time 2m. 7½s.
One-mile run—McCash, Purdue, first; Newman, Purdue, second; Cox, Chicago, third. Time 4m. 37½s.
Two-mile run—Otis, Chicago, first; Little, Purdue, second; Tam, Purdue, third. Time 9m. 49s.
40-yard high hurdles—Kiefer, Purdue, first; Buckman, Chicago, second. Time 5½s.
Running high jump—Weghorst, Purdue, first; Feuerstein, Chicago, second; Smith, Purdue, third. Height 5ft. 8in.
Pole vault—Kiefer, Purdue, first; Earl, Chicago, tied for first; Smith, Purdue, third. Height 10ft. 3in.
Shotput—Jordan, Purdue, first; Jackson, Chicago, second; Grossman, Chicago, third. Distance 38ft. 10in.
Timers—Curtis, Purdue; O'Donnell, Purdue; Cole, Purdue; King, Purdue. Announcer—Nicol, Purdue. Scorer—Reed, Purdue. Starter and referee—Harry Gill, Illinois. Clerk of course—Brousseau, Purdue.

YALE CAPTURES
SWIMMING MEET

Elis Hold First Place in Intercollegiate Standings by Defeating
College of City of New York

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale varsity swimming and water-polo teams are today holding first place in the swimming and water-polo standings of the Intercollegiate Swimming League following their victories over the teams of the College of the City of New York in the Yale pool Friday evening, the Elis taking the swimming meet 42 to 11 and the water-polo contest, 35 to 8.

FIRST ROUND
S. L. Beals, Harvard, defeated J. R. Torbet, Union Boat, 10-15, 12-15, 15-10, 15-10, 15-12.

Dr. J. W. Cummins, Harvard, defeated E. H. George, Union Boat, 15-8, 15-11, 15-10.

T. K. Richards, Harvard, defeated H. Plimpton, Boston A. A. by default.

H. V. Greenough, Harvard, defeated W. A. Carl, Harvard, by default.

Matthew Bartlett, Tennis and Racquet, defeated M. T. Wendell, Union Boat, 15-11, 15-11, 15-12.

MCLEAN DEFENDS
HIS WORLD'S TITLE

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Robert McLean of Chicago is today undisputed world's professional speed-skating champion following his victory over Edmund Lamy of this place in the meet between these two skaters held Thursday and Friday. McLean won the three events scheduled Friday and two out of the three held Thursday.

Friday McLean defeated Lamy in a 440-yard race, half-mile pursuit race and three-mile pursuit race. The Chicago skater took all three races by safe margins. McLean was victor over Mathieson, the European skater, at Chicago two weeks ago. Lamy, who retired undefeated after holding the American amateur championship several years to enter the professional ranks, met with his first defeat.

MISSOURI WINS FROM NEBRASKA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—University of Missouri's basketball team tightened its hold on the Missouri Valley Conference title Friday night by defeating the University of Nebraska, 16 to 8, on the Rothwell Gymnasium court. Although playing a loose game, the undefeated Tigers did not relinquish their lead during the entire game of their eighth consecutive conference victory.

HARVARD CREW WORK
WILL BE DELAYED

The spring crew season for Harvard informal and freshmen oarsmen will not start on Monday as previously announced, for at present the university is without available facilities for training the two squads. Several weeks ago when both boathouses were closed in order to aid in conserving the fuel supply, the rowing machines were moved into the locker building. Recently heat in this building also was shut off.

If weather conditions improve, it is expected that the locker building will be reopened on Tuesday. If the building is reopened then, crew candidates will start next week.

OHIO STATE WILL
CONTINUE SPORTS

Despite Loss of the Gymnasium
to the United States Govern-
ment, Buckeye College Will
Hold Intercollegiate Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Despite the fact that the Ohio State University gymnasium has been taken over for the second time by the United States Government for the use of aviators stationed and being trained at the Buckeye college, the Ohio State University basketball schedule as well as that of track will be carried through. A floor at Indianapolis Park, in the university district, has been procured by Coach L. W. St. John and floor activities will go on as before.

It is not known just where the track work will be held; but the industrial building at the Ohio State Fair Grounds is being looked upon as the most likely situation. It is a large circular building with a tan bark floor and would make a suitable place for indoor track work.

The announcement that all sports were to continue as planned is made in the face of the fact that in all lines of sports very few experienced men are left for competition. Capt. M. E. Steinhilber '19, recently elected to lead the cross-country team is awaiting his call to the aviation service, and cannot be depended upon for his usual track points. All along the line men have dropped from college to enter competition with a more formidable foe and athletics have suffered.

But three championship games have been played by the basketball team in the Western Conference to date. The first one was with Michigan, Jan. 21 and was won by Ohio, 37 to 7; the second was with Northwestern, Feb. 2 and was lost by Ohio, 37 to 36 and the third was with Purdue and was lost 50 to 32. The fourth game takes place tonight with Indiana University. Three of the Buckeye five are first-year men on the team and it is because of their good showing thus far that basketball at Ohio State is going along at the rate it is.

PLAY IN PATRIOTIC
TOURNAMENT CONTINUES

Play continues today in the patriotic tournament of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association at the Harvard Club, Boston. In Friday's match S. L. Beals of the Harvard Club and J. R. Torbet of the Union Boat Club furnished the most interesting match.

It necessitated five games to decide the winner. Beals, after being beaten the first two games, 15-10 and 15-12, began a stern chase. He won the third and fourth games at 15-10, and came back in the "rubber" so strongly that he secured the match, 15-12.

FIRST ROUND
S. L. Beals, Harvard, defeated J. R. Torbet, Union Boat, 10-15, 12-15, 15-10, 15-10, 15-12.

Dr. J. W. Cummins, Harvard, defeated E. H. George, Union Boat, 15-8, 15-11, 15-10.

T. K. Richards, Harvard, defeated H. Plimpton, Boston A. A. by default.

H. V. Greenough, Harvard, defeated W. A. Carl, Harvard, by default.

Matthew Bartlett, Tennis and Racquet, defeated M. T. Wendell, Union Boat, 15-11, 15-11, 15-12.

MCLEAN DEFENDS
HIS WORLD'S TITLE

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Robert McLean of Chicago is today undisputed world's professional speed-skating champion following his victory over Edmund Lamy of this place in the meet between these two skaters held Thursday and Friday. McLean won the three events scheduled Friday and two out of the three held Thursday.

Friday McLean defeated Lamy in a 440-yard race, half-mile pursuit race and three-mile pursuit race. The Chicago skater took all three races by safe margins. McLean was victor over Mathieson, the European skater, at Chicago two weeks ago. Lamy, who retired undefeated after holding the American amateur championship several years to enter the professional ranks, met with his first defeat.

MISSOURI WINS FROM NEBRASKA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—University of Missouri's basketball team tightened its hold on the Missouri Valley Conference title Friday night by defeating the University of Nebraska, 16 to 8, on the Rothwell Gymnasium court. Although playing a loose game, the undefeated Tigers did not relinquish their lead during the entire game of their eighth consecutive conference victory.

HARVARD CREW WORK
WILL BE DELAYED

The spring crew season for Harvard informal and freshmen oarsmen will not start on Monday as previously announced, for at present the university is without available facilities for training the two squads. Several weeks ago when both boathouses were closed in order to aid in conserving the fuel supply, the rowing machines were moved into the locker building. Recently heat in this building also was shut off.

If weather conditions improve, it is expected that the locker building will be reopened on Tuesday. If the building is reopened then, crew candidates will start next week.

NILES CAPTURES
SKATING TROPHY

Boston Lawn Tennis Star Defeats
Miss Theresa Weld for the
Amateur Figure-Skating Cup

NEW YORK, N. Y.—N. W. Niles, the famous lawn tennis player of Boston, added to his championship titles here Friday evening when he defeated Miss Theresa Weld, also of Boston, in the competition for the Hippodrome challenge cup and the American amateur figure skating championship title. Miss Weld won the cup last year and was picked successfully to defend it Friday.

Mrs. S. R. Beresford of England, who challenged Miss Weld for the trophy Friday, did not enter the competition. Miss Weld defeated her for the women's championship Thursday.

The exhibition given by Niles Friday night was one of the best ever seen in this competitive event. According to the unanimous opinion of the three judges, he excelled in all branches of the contest. The judges were G. H. Browne of Boston, Irving Brokaw and James Cruikshank. Niles was especially skillful in the school skating, executing the elementary figures with perfect ease. His tracing was superior to that of his opponent.

In the free skating Miss Weld gave one of the best exhibitions ever seen here, but the margin of her superiority in this feature of the contest was not enough to offset the excellent general work of her opponent.

The trophy was given two years ago by Charles Dillingham, and was won in the first contest by W. P. Chase, who was then amateur champion. Last year Miss Weld won it from a field of both men and women skaters.

UNGER CLOSES WITH
UNDEFEATED SLATE

CLASS C BILLIARD STANDING	Won	Lost	Av.
F. A. Unger	7	0	5.15-27
Robert McGowan	4	3	5
L. A. Servatius	3	4	4-1-32
Joseph Neustadt	4	3	5
G. W. Spear	3	4	4-14-34
S. Brussell	3	4	4-6-36
J. Lange	2	3	4-18-23
F. W. Boyd	2	5	5-2-29
A. Gardner	3	5	4-19-32

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. Unger, of Montclair, N. J., who won the Class C amateur billiard title in the tournament here, won the final game of the competition, beating Robert McGowan by 150 to 138, Friday.

Unger's official record in the tournament is seven victories and no defeats, but he really won eight games, the one he captured from John Lange being thrown out by reason of that player's retirement from the competition.

It is the first time in the history of the Class C title tournaments that the winner of first prize has gone through without a defeat.

MRS. HURD WINS TROPHY

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh won the chief trophy in the annual St. Valentine's golf tournament for women here Friday when she defeated Mrs. J. D. Armstrong in the final round of the first division, 7 and 6. Miss Caroline Bogart of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club won the first prize in the second eight by defeating Mrs. G. M. Howard of Halifax, 3 and 1.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL WINS

CONCORD, N. H.—Despite the fact it was playing without three members of the regular team, the St. Paul's School hockey seven defeated the Harvard freshmen here Friday afternoon by a score of 4 to 2.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE OPENED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Consulate-General of the Netherlands at New York has announced the opening of the Netherlands Indian Government intelligence office and produce sample room.

PASSENGER SERVICE
CUT AGAIN IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Mamuel Alschuler of Chicago, judge of the United States Circuit Court, Seventh District, has been appointed as an arbitrator of differences between the five large packing companies of Chicago and their union employees, an issue which, unless it is settled, soon and settled fairly, threatens harm to the national welfare on the side of food conservation. Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Labor, with the approval of the Council of National Defense, made the appointment. Judge Alschuler is a native of Chicago, who was educated in the public schools, studied law, and practiced it, first in the city of Aurora and later in Chicago. He had some experience as a lawmaker in the Illinois House of Representatives some years ago. From 1893 to 1896 he was a member of the Illinois Commission on Claims.

Jacob H. Gallinger, senior United States Senator from New Hampshire, bids fair to be prominent as a Republican Party leader in criticism of the Overman bill giving the President unchallenged power to deal with executive departments and their bureaus during the war. Senator Gallinger was a physician early in his career, but, showing aptitude for politics and public affairs, he became a candidate for the Assembly of the State Legislature of New Hampshire, was elected, and, from that day to this there have been only brief intervals when he has not been influential in either the state or the national legislature. For, from the Assembly at Concord, he went to the State Senate; then he was chosen to go to Washington as a congressman, and in 1891 he entered the Senate, where he has come to be one of the veterans, indeed he heads the list as to seniority, his closest rival for the distinction being Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who entered the Senate in 1893. Senator Gallinger has served on the Republican National Committee, and has been one of the inner circle of the conservative wing of the party that, during the revolt led by Mr. Roosevelt, and during the rise and fall of the Progressive Party, endeavored to keep the party in line with its past platform. He is not foremost in action, federal or state, for putting into effect new theories of government or of social reconstruction, and is a firm believer in party discipline and party responsibility for government.

Carter Glass of Lynchburg, Va., representing the Sixth Virginia District in the United States Congress, has come to the defense of the Administration and the War Department in a speech of weight and importance. He entered Congress in 1902, as a Governor's appointee to fill out an unexpired term; by his conduct he won popular support in the next election, and has continued to represent the district ever since. He had made his mark prior to entering politics as a journalist in Lynchburg; and his talents shown in the 1901 Constitutional Convention marked him for higher public service. His first won national recognition by his aid in drafting and carrying through the Federal Reserve Bank Act, and since that time has been reckoned with in council and in debate as never before. He is a broad-gauge citizen, interested in the higher activities of his State and the nation, and is an excellent symbol of Virginia that is again furnishing to the nation men of significance. Mr. Glass has for many years been on the board of visitors of the University of Virginia.

Dr. George Ernest Morrison, who is on a visit to Australia, his native country, has held the position of political adviser to the President of China since 1912. Educated at Melbourne and Edinburgh universities, Dr. Morrison early displayed a spirit of adventure. He crossed Australia on foot, from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne in 1882-3, and some 10 years later, when acting as special correspondent for The Times of London, traveled from Bangkok in Siam to Yunnan City in China. He was in Peking during the siege of the Legations in 1900, and has traveled in every province in China with the exception of Tibet. After acting as times correspondent in Indo-China, Siam, and Peking, from 1895 to 1912, Dr. Morrison, in this latter year, resigned his position for his present place as political adviser to the President of China.

BOSTON CONCERT CALENDAR

Feb. 9, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Feb. 10, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—John McCormack, tenor.
Feb. 11, Evening, Jordan Hall—Krikor Proff-Kalfalan in Armenian music.
Feb. 12, Afternoon, Steiner Hall—Miss Anne Gulick, pianist.
Feb. 13, Evening, Symphony Hall—John McCormack, tenor.
Feb. 14, Evening, Jordan Hall—Charles W. Clark, baritone, and Arthur Shattuck, pianist.
Feb. 15, Evening, Symphony Hall—John McCormack, tenor.
Feb. 16, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Emilio de Gogorza, baritone.
Feb. 17, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—John McCormack, tenor.
Feb. 18, Evening, Symphony Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.
Feb. 22, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Feb. 23, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Feb. 24, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Mrs. Frieda Hempel, soprano.
Feb. 26, Evening, Steiner Hall—Chamber music concert.

A new chamber music organization will make its first appearance on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, at Steiner Hall, in the form of a string quartet. Mme. J. Barbara Werner and Robert Gusten play the violin parts, Alfred Gietzen, the viola, and Miss Alma Le Palme, the violoncello. Mme. Claire Forbes-De Mailly and Hans Ebell will be the assisting pianists.

MUSIC

Boston Music Notes

There will be no symphony concerts the coming week, as the orchestra will be away on its fourth monthly trip to the South. It will give its usual concert in Philadelphia Monday night, New York Thursday evening and Saturday noon, and in Brooklyn Friday evening. In Philadelphia and Brooklyn the soloist will be Winifred Christie, the Scottish pianist. In the following week the soloist at the Boston concert will be Ethel Leginska, who will make her first appearance as soloist with the orchestra in Boston. Last year she played in Providence with the orchestra. She will also be the soloist with the orchestra in Cambridge Thursday evening, Feb. 21. The program of the concert of Feb. 22-23 is as follows:

Brahms, symphony No. 3, in F major, op. 90; Diapason, concerto for piano and orchestra in E flat minor, op. 4; Delius, "In a Summer Garden."

The Handel and Haydn Society will sing for the first time at its concert on Sunday evening, Feb. 17, in Symphony Hall, a new chorus for mixed voices and orchestra by Miss Mabel Dole, the Boston composer. This is entitled "Peace With a Sword," and the words were written by Miss Abbie Farwell Brown. There is said to be a patriotic appeal in the work, and both words and music were inspired by the declaration of war with Germany. The setting is described as modern and spirited and is scored for a large orchestra.

A joint recital will be given in Jordan Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Charles W. Clark, baritone, and Arthur Shattuck, pianist, for the benefit of the fatherless children of France. Following is the program: Suite in D minor, D'Albert; Intermezzo, op. 117, Brahms; gavotte and variations, Rameau; Arthur Shattuck, "O Thou Bitter Harvest-field," "Morning," "Rachmaninoff," "Dissonance," "Borodine," "Serenade," Tchaikovsky; Charles W. Clark, Berceuse, Henselt; serenade (from "Damon and Faust"), Berlioz-Hedon; grande fantasia on serenade and minuet from "Don Juan," Mozart-Thalberg; Arthur Shattuck, Trois ballades de Villon: "Ballade de Villon a s'amie," "Ballade que Villon a la requête de sa mère pour Noël," "Ballade de la femme de Paris"; Charles W. Clark, Polonaise, Liszt-Busoni; Arthur Shattuck, "Gospel of Paul," Leach; "Songs My Mother Taught Me," Dvorak; "A Messenger," Sturkow-Ryder; "A Song of Ricks," Leo; "In Flanders Fields," Susan Wear Hubbard; "Devil's Love Song," Gilbert; Charles W. Clark.

John McCormack, the tenor, will provide most of the music for Boston during the coming week, for the Symphony Orchestra is away and few other concerts are announced besides the four Mr. McCormack is to give in Symphony Hall. The first will be tomorrow afternoon, Feb. 10, at 3.30. The second will be given on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, at 7.45; the third on Thursday evening, Feb. 14, at 7.45; and the fourth and last on next Sunday afternoon, Feb. 17, at 3.30. It is asked that note be made of the fact that the two evening concerts will begin at 7.45 instead of the usual 8.15, in conformity with the ruling of the Fuel Commission.

At all of these concerts Mr. McCormack will have the assistance of the violinist, André Polah, and Edwin Schneider will be his accompanist. At this time it is possible only to announce the program for tomorrow afternoon, which is as follows: "My Dearest Jesus, I Have Lost Thee," Bach; "Mio caro bene" (from Rodelinda), Handel; Mr. McCormack, Prelude, Bach; minuet, Mozart; Mr. Polah, "Spirit Presence," Schumann; "Florio," Schubert; "May Night," Brahms; "The Soldier," Schumann; Mr. McCormack, Concerto (first movement), Mendelssohn; Mr. Polah, Irish folksongs (arranged by Hughes); "Has Sorrows Thy Young Days Shaded," "The Light of the Moon," "Fanalids of Love," "Ballynure Ballad," Mr. McCormack, Scherzo-Tarentelle, Wieniawski; Mr. Polah, "When I Awake," Winter Watts; "Charming Chime," Edward German; "The Cave," Edwin Schneider; "After," H. Clough Leighton; Mr. McCormack.

Miss Anne Gulick, the pianist, gives a recital in Steiner Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, Feb. 12, presenting the following selections: Suite in D minor, Handel; sonata, B. minor, op. 58, Chopin; "To the Sea," Brahms; "In Mid-Ocean," étude de concert, op. 36, MacDowell; "Waldesrauschen," "Gnomenschen," étude in D flat major and Hungarian rhapsody, No. 2, Liszt.

William E. Zech, organist, will give his eighteenth recital at the South Congregational Society (Dr. Hale's church), corner of Exeter and Newbury streets, Sunday noon at 12.15. The program is comprised entirely of transcriptions from the works of Richard Wagner.

Prelude, "Parsifal"; overture, "Tannhäuser"; Isolde's "Love Death" ("Tristan and Isolde"); "Ride of the Valkyries." Tuesday, March 26, is set for the third and final concert of the season when Bach's "The Passion According to St. Matthew" will be performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the chorus of 350 singers which appeared in the recent performances of Beethoven's Ninth and Mahler's "Resurrection" symphonies; a large choir of boys, and distinguished soloists. Stephen Townsend is training the chorus.

It is purposed to give the "St. Matthew Passion" in its entirety. Twice this has been done in Boston, both times by the Handel and Haydn Society in the spring of 1879 and the spring of 1882. The length of the work will probably make it necessary to give the concert in two sessions, one late in the afternoon, and the other in the evening.

Announcement is made of an Armenian concert, in two parts—classical and modern—to be given by Krikor Proff-Kalfalan, an Armenian composer and a former pupil of Vincent d'Indy, at Jordan Hall, on Monday evening, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Proff-Kalfalan has made a study of Oriental, especially of Armenian music. His own work represents Armenian inspiration expressed in European form. He has recently composed an Armenian march, words for which have been written by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

APPRECIATION OF
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anist and Ragtime SingersBy The Christian Science Monitor special
music correspondent

LONDON, England (Jan. 12).—Jean Paul Richter laughed at the efforts of the philosophers who in all seriousness set out to find definitions of the comic. The sole merit of these definitions, he declared, is to be themselves comic and to produce the fact which they vainly try to define logically. Unfortunately, the endeavor to define art by theories of Aesthetic, from the time of Plato, Plotinus and Aristotle, to the present day, has had even badder results, for while philosophers are often unconsciously comic, they are never unconsciously artistic.

The theories of antique Aesthetic, branching out through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance to Bacon, Descartes, Locke, Leibnitz, Vico, Kant, Schiller, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Schleiermacher, Humboldt, Steinthal, de Sanctis, Hartmann, Ruskin, Spencer, Fechner, Hanslick, Fiedler, Hildebrand and the Aesthetic of contemporary philosophers like Henri Bergson and Benedetto Croce—these, with the work of others too numerous to mention, would provide a whole library of excuses for any student who decided to abandon the entanglements of art for the simplicities of stockbroking.

Musical critics obey a sound instinct in avoiding the study of such authors. Perhaps even the most pontifical carper would follow the example of poor Don Quixote, who, when he had mended his helmet as well as he could with cardboard—the helmet that had showed itself to possess but the feeble force of resistance at the first encounter—took good care not to test it again with a well-delivered sword-thrust, but simply declared it to be "por celada finisima de encaje."

The critic's only chance of coming into his own is when philosophers fall out—happily, not an infrequent occurrence. For example, a Frenchman, Du Bos (1719), looked on art as a mere pastime, "like a tournament or a bull fight"; and later, Schiller reaffirmed this point of view by calling the aesthetic sphere the sphere of "play" (Spiel), although he strove to explain that by this he did not mean ordinary games, nor material amusement. Still later, Schleiermacher combats Schiller's view that art is in any sense a game. That, he says, is the view held by mere men of business, to whom business alone is serious. "But artistic activity is universal, and a man completely deprived of it, unthinkable, although the difference here between man and man is gigantic, ranging from the simple desire to taste of art to the effective tasting of it, and from this, by infinite gradations, to productive genius."

We have each of us, as a matter of fact, says Croce, a little of the poet, of the sculptor, of the musician, of the painter, of the prose writer. But how little! Not enough, as a rule, to carry us over the Asses' Bridge of expression. This is the good fortune of the artist who knows how to cross the bridge; and of the critic, who, although he may not be able to cross the bridge himself, tells the artist and the public how it should or should not be done.

Now, the average citizen with a simple desire to taste of art is little concerned with theories of Aesthetic. He goes, not to a symphony concert or an art gallery, but to a music hall, where, quite regardless of aesthetic treatises, every performer claims the title of artist. They have at least one modern philosopher on their side. He says: "The limits of the expressions and intuitions that are called art, as opposed to those that are vulgarly called not-art, are empirical and impossible to define. If an epigram be art, why not a single word? If a story, why not the occasional note of the journalist? If a landscape, why not a topographical sketch?" In another passage the same author says, with the utmost respect to the writers who have expended their labors upon them, all the books dealing with the classifications and systems of the arts could be burned without any loss whatever.

On a recent program at the London Coliseum, out of 13 items no less than eight were "musical"; and one looked in vain for an empty seat in any part of this huge building. Here was a rich field for aesthetic judgment and its identity with aesthetic reproduction. When Mr. Mark Hambourg, described on the program as The Great Master Pianist, was playing some quite extraordinarily dull works by Rubinstein, one could imagine a certain modern aesthetician saying to himself: "The individual, A (the pianist), is seeking the expression of an impression, which he feels or has a pre-sentiment of, but has not yet expressed. If B (the listener) desires to judge this expression and decide whether it be beautiful or ugly, he must, of necessity, place himself at A's point of view, and go through the whole process again, with the help of the signs supplied to him by A. If A has seen clearly, then B (who has placed himself at A's point of view) will also see clearly. If A has not seen clearly, then B also will not see clearly. Two other cases may be considered: that of A having a clear, and B an obscure vision; and that of A having an obscure, and B a clear vision. Philosophically speaking, these two cases are impossible."

What, to an ordinary musical critic,

seemed actually to have happened, however, was that A placed himself at B's point of view and thereby upset the whole philosophical and musical apple cart.

Sir Frederic Cowen's comedy ballet, "Cupid's Conspiracy," with its Eighteenth Century atmosphere, would have delighted the Eighteenth Century philosopher, Lessing, to whom the end of art was the pleasing and the exclusion of everything ill-formed or disagreeable.

The criterion of taste, asserts Croce, is absolute, with the intuitive absoluteness of the imagination. Many will dispute this, but although the criterion of the Coliseum audience's taste may not be absolute, no intuitive absoluteness of the imagination was necessary to detect which item of the program was absolutely to its taste. The Ragtime Singers, who pay a charming compliment to one of their number by calling themselves Two Rascals and Jacobson, are such delightful artists that one soon ceased to speculate as to which was Mr. Jacobson. Even the critic who is not an aesthetician could perceive that these singers and their pianist have style; and did not Voltaire declare that all styles but the tiresome are good, and that the best style is that which is best used?

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Ernest Bloch and his three Jewish poems for orchestra were the items of greatest interest at the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Feb. 1 and 2. The composer, who conducted the works himself as well as most composers conduct when they stand before orchestras only occasionally, was received with considerable warmth by his listeners. Yet it cannot be said that Mr. Bloch and his music are likely to be numbered among those fortunate creators who enjoy the affection of all people; for his art is not of the kind that tickles the ear. It is born of earnest consideration of many problems, not necessarily artistic. It concedes nothing to the yearning of the multitude for pretty tunes, nor does its message endeavor to make up for the lack of purely surface charm by opulence of orchestral color. Withal, the Jewish poems are impressive in their own peculiar fashion. They may have displeased some of the patrons of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, but they were not dismissed as frothy and negligible offerings of art.

In addition to the poems there was heard Debussy's early "Marche Ecossaise," a piece originally composed for piano in 1891. Based upon a tune which is known to the Highlanders as "The Earl of Ross' March," Debussy's piece makes a pretty entertainment. Dvorak's "Othello" overture was admirably performed by Mr. Stock's musicians, as also were the theme and variations which form the last section of Tchaikovsky's third suite. The scheme of art also included Mendelssohn's G minor concerto for piano, its solo part interpreted by Miss Lillian Ammalee. Although this pianist is not to be numbered among those who tread the flowery path of fame, she made a pleasurable impression upon her audience. Perhaps Miss Ammalee was wise in refraining from the choice of some such heaven-storming creation as the B flat major concerto by Beethoven or that one in B flat minor by Tchaikovsky. Mendelssohn's first concerto does not exact too much either from the performer of it or the hearer. It is brilliant without being so difficult that its interpreter must play in fear and trembling, and its music is tuneful.

On Sunday, Feb. 3, two concerts were offered to the town. The American Choral Society and the American Symphony Orchestra united their efforts in a performance given in the Studebaker Theater, and in Cohan's Opera House Arthur Shattuck presented a piano recital. The program of this latter entertainment comprised a number of things which have been long popular with pianists—who has not heard the never-ceasing études, the barcarolle and other things by Chopin?—but Mr. Shattuck also elected to deliver himself of some other productions that were less hackneyed. One of these was a fantasia on motives from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" put together by Thalberg; another was a study by Moscheles. Both composers wrote music which, popular enough in their own time, is sadly faded in ours. Mr. Shattuck accomplished admirable results with his works, having performed them with something better than mere technical proficiency.

On Wednesday (Feb. 6) a song recital was given in Ziegfeld Theater by George Harris Jr., a tenor who, a native of New York, has made one or two appearances in Chicago as a singer of oratorio. The recitalist made it clear that he is thoroughly in earnest. He disclosed musicianship and good taste, but his command of the mechanism of tone production is not sufficiently large to permit him to put into his voice the qualities which his mind tells him ought to be there. One of the groups which Mr. Harris presented was made up of more or less unfamiliar Russian songs—Gretchaninov's "Over the Steppe," Rimsky-Korsakof's "The Rose and the Nightingale," and three songs by Rachmaninov—which were well worth their interpretation. Unluckily the singer endeavored to astound his listeners by giving them in Russian, a feat which, after all, can be performed by any vocalist who is possessed of a good ear and a clever coach. Unfortunately, this virtuosity on the part of Mr. Harris deprived his audience of any clue as to what the songs were about.

OPERA IN THE LIGHT
OF A LOG FIRE

The studio reception was over and the last guest had departed down the stairs with proper expressions of gratitude for the pictures and the music. The founders of the feast, a girl painter and a boy musician, lingered in front of the log fire, talking things over and wondering whether their playing and their pictures had brought art any whit nearer to their guests than it was before. Behind them the great dusky studio danced with firelight shadows; and in the high north window the east of the twilight gleamed steely blue.

The musician broke a long silence, taking his eyes from the fire and his thoughts from afar.

"Would you care to come and hear 'Butterfly' tomorrow? I've got some seats."

"It's awfully kind of you to ask me," replied the girl, rousing herself also; "but I don't think I will, thanks. I went a month or two ago and I've hardly got over it yet—and I vowed I'd never go again."

This was candor with a vengeance, but there was a twinkle in her eyes which the musician couldn't see in the firelight. Hadn't she had a whole afternoon of platitudes? Now she was making all sorts of arguments, real gloves argument. She hadn't long to wait; for the musician jumped bolt upright in his chair, and fairly stuttered:

"You heretic! You don't like opera? and you say you like music! And you pretend—yes, pretend—to be an artist! Why, grand opera is the greatest art in the world!"

The girl's eyes sparkled with mischief; this was just what she had been hoping for. The musician was wide-awake, and there was battle in his eyes. She plunged in.

"It's just because I don't think that grand opera—or a lot of it, at any rate—is art at all, that I can't stand it. I do love music, I'm sure I do. I loved your playing this afternoon; but I'm not sure I like your pictures for me, full of color and light. And yet I don't like grand opera. Ain't I a Goth?"

"Yes, you are," replied the musician indignantly. He was shocked and vaguely disturbed. He had never known her instinct at fault like this before; but she was digging into the roots of his musical faith, and he was neither going to be appeased by tributes nor to let her have her own way. So he continued grandly: "You mean to tell me that the greatest singers in the world, singing some of the greatest music in the world, isn't art? I'd very much like to know what is, then!"

The girl chuckled in her deep chair. "Oh, it's not the singing or the music, in themselves that aren't art," she replied sturdily, "but the combination of them with a grand opera play, or whatever you call it. The singing without the acting would be glorious, the music without either the singing or the acting would be splendid, too; but the play is nearly always either ridiculous or horrible, and to waste good singing and music on it isn't art or even common sense. If you sing well, you can't act at the same time; and the other way round. And to mix up good singing and bad acting and a worse play is—well, it's grand opera! Voltaire said that anyone who says all he has to say about a thing is done, finished. He didn't put it as politely as that, but that'll do. Grand opera to my mind says all it has to say about a thing and a good bit more; it leaves nothing to your imagination, and therefore isn't art."

The musician's eyes had been getting wider and wider during this tirade. This was no revolt, but red revolution; and he was no Napoleon. Several times he opened his mouth to speak, but no "whiff of grapeshot" came, and the holocaust swept on.

"How often is grand opera even considered from an artistic standpoint at all? The players make no pretense at interpreting their parts; they never for an instant forget they're just singers and nothing else. Think of the massive sopranos pretending to be dancing Thais or wild Aidas, or those bulky tenors camouflaged as sprightly Romeo. If you call that sort of thing art, it's you that are the Goth, not I."

This was too much. The musician found a shot in his locker and made a valiant attempt to fire it between wind and water. "What does the plot matter, anyhow? It's only a medium, like your old paint."

The retort was quick and crushing. "No, it isn't; you're quite wrong. It's the singing and the acting that are like my old paint, as you call it. The play is the subject, and the whole opera is the finished picture; and my complaint is that the technique of the singing and acting has got so complicated and unnatural and the plays so deplorable, that you get no general picture at all. Isadora Duncan and her pupils, with a plain curtain and nothing but music and movement, give me the same kind of artistic impression that your playing does, and what opera should do, and doesn't, because they won't let the singing convey its own impression, but must act it at the same time; nor will they let the music, either, but must both sing and act to it. If you sat down to play and jumped up first to sing and then to act and then sat down to play again, I should get about the same impression as I do from grand opera."

The musician smiled at this last picture, but he felt like covering his ears against the fragments of his household gods that were rattling around them. "Well, go on!" was all he could get out. "Let's hear the worst of it!"

The painter needed no bidding; she was going on. "The only marvel is, that anyone with any art or humor in

them should ever take it seriously. The whole thing is just an absurd convention, saved from extinction by the marvelous technique of the singers."

The torrent stopped. Startled by a faint sound at the door, the girl turned her eyes from the fire. The musician's chair was empty.

"Where are you going?" she called. A voice replied from the stairs, "I'm going home to my mother. You've knocked down my bricks, and I'm going to try and build them up again where you can't get at me. Good night!"—I. J.

MEYERBEER 'PROPHET'
AT THE METROPOLITANSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"The Prophet" of Meyerbeer—Produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, under the musical direction of Arthur Bodanzky, under the scenic direction of Josef Urban and under the stage direction of Richard Ordynski; evening of Feb. 7, 1918. The piece was sung in French. The cast was as follows:

The Prophet..... Enrico Caruso
Fides..... Margarete Matzenauer
Bertha..... Claudia Muzio
Jonas..... Max Bloch
Mathisen..... Carl Schlegel
Zacharie..... Jose Mardones
The Count..... Adamo Didur

The principal dancers in the ballet were Rosina Galli and Giuseppe Bonfigli.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The revival of a Scribe-Meyerbeer piece just now at the Metropolitan Opera House serves at least two important purposes. It gives the public the pleasure of seeing the spectacular resources of the Metropolitan stage put to full use, at a time when the large-framed "Ring" dramas of Wagner are out of the repertoire; and it opens a new opportunity for the leading vocal attraction of the company, Mr. Caruso, to display his tone and style.

Through form and color of stage settings, Mr. Urban has brought out the ideas of the librettist and the composer in an impressive and novel way, without in the least obscuring their flamboyantly romantic traits. Through the action of solo and choral groups of figures, Mr. Ordynski, in turn, has helped to prove that the neglected, and often despised, pair of opera makers have much in them to appeal to a modern audience. Likewise through fresh splendors of tone and subtleties of style, the renowned Italian tenor and the accomplished contralto, Mme. Matzenauer, who was his principal associate, showed that there was something correct, after all, in the taste of the people who attended the Paris opera in the middle of the Nineteenth Century; and that there was not much amiss in the judgment of the people who in various places applauded Mario and Mme. Albani, and after them, De Reszke and Mme. Scalanzi.

There may have been expectation in some quarters that the scenic director who planned the settings for Liszt's "St. Elizabeth," which deals with an episode in the glowing times of the Crusades, would produce fanciful pictures for "The Prophet," which has to do with incidents occurring at the time of the Dutch Anabaptist enthusiasm, four centuries ago. But fancy is hardly the thing to express Meyerbeer, the musical formalist, however well it might answer as a means for portraying John of Leyden, the man who staked his supposed prophetic gifts against certain of his neighbors' feudal swords. Accordingly, the stage on this occasion was in large part the scene of the composer himself knew. The scene of the skating park, for example, was altogether of the old school, having the full width of the proscenium with plenty of room for a crowd of awkward skaters, as well as for a troupe of graceful dancers. Another scene in the old manner was that of Munster Square. Imagination asserted itself somewhat in the tent scene, which recalled an Urban study for "Monna Vanna." Latter-day method asserted itself in the scene of the castle crypt, which, agreeable to the idea of plasticity, was built in three dimensions, instead of being painted flat. But the triumph of stagecraft for which the production will be remembered was the interior of Munster Cathedral, with gallery and platform effects, the groups of singers, musicians and figurants being lined on different levels. The scene looked into a transept of the church, and showed the recess flanked by lofty Gothic piers and lighted by wheel window, high up. The focal group stood on a platform along the back wall, a line of drummers, scarlet and white, with drums, yellow and black. Color and motion combined in this spectacle of the coronation to a striking outcome. The gray of the garb of the prophet's mother, and the sad ecstasy of her singing, maintained a contrast to the general splendor of vesture and triumphant sound of voices and instruments that even the most modernized persons would have to admit was dramatic.

The night added to the honors of Mr. Caruso, who interpreted his rôle with irresistible persuasion as a singer, if not with complete conviction as a declaimer of a French text. Some listeners may have hoped for more in his aria of the dream in the first act, but none could have asked for more than he gave beginning with "Roi du ciel" in the Munster Square scene, and going through to the final song of defiance at the feast.

Mme. Matzenauer is possibly the only contralto now singing in opera in the United States who can interpret the rôle of the prophet's mother with the breadth of style and with the richness of tone it requires, though doubtless others could bring to it greater flexibility of technique. A more winning artist than Miss Muzio in the rôle of Bertha and a more capable execu-

tant could not be desired. An artist with more ability to put sentiment and naturalness into a Meyerbeer character, assuredly could not be found.

BOSTON SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA CONCERT

William Wallace is an excellent name wherewith to refute those who say that there is no English music which can take the place of German on our programs. It also serves admirably to answer those who would try to tell us that even if there were acceptable English music for our programs it would show German influence. Such a work as Wallace's "Villon" symphonic poem No. 6 stands by itself, firmly and assuredly, free from the influence of a particular school, and to be judged, like any other music, on its individual characteristics.

Francois Villon, rogue, vagabond and genius, is at best an unworthy subject for a symphonic poem. He has not even the excuse of Till Eulenspiegel's slap-stick comedy which appealed to Strauss, nor of Tam o' Shanter's fantastic vehemence which Chadwick portrayed; he is only drab ugliness and dull brawling. Very likely the pseudo romance which the world is prone to throw about its despicable characters glamored Mr. Wallace. However that may be, in this symphonic poem, he has written intricate and fascinating music, firm and logical in its structure, modern in its harmonies and progressions, reasonably descriptive of the incidents and passages it illustrates and pleasing to hear. Having discovered that, even though an Englishman, Mr. Wallace writes good music, it is to be hoped that the maker of the programs will place on them others of his works.

The excellence of the writing in this Wallace piece, which came first on the program, caused the symphony No. 3 in E major by Hugo Alfvén, which came last, to suffer by comparison. For, in spite of the freshness and spontaneity of the Swedish writer's work, there are spots where his thematic material is not happily handled. This symphony is a favorite in the Middle West, especially with the Chicago and Minneapolis orchestras, and judging it by the first movement, which is marked by clean-cut tunefulness and clarity of melodic outline, and by the third, which is a wholly delightful scherzo, its popularity is easy to understand. However, the second and fourth movements must needs be included when the work is played, and since this is so, the favor with which it is received is not so comprehensible. For the second movement, the andante, is murky, and drags its somber, mediocre way to what seems tedious length. There is also a tendency to long-delayed resolutions which is exasperating. The last movement says very little, but says it flamboyantly and in heroic strain. The whole impression of the symphony is one of premature publication, but at the same time a desire is awakened to hear more of the work of this Scandinavian, who surely has something to say, and seems in process of acquiring an admirable method of saying it.

Between these two compositions stood the first concerto for the violin in G minor, Op. 26, by Max Bruch, played by the concertmaster of the orchestra, stoddily and with tiresome faultiness of intonation. By the way, when "The Star-Spangled Banner" is played, why will this same concertmaster persist in introducing perversities of bowing?

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Verdi's perennial "La Traviata" has lost no grip upon the affections of the opera-going public. At a performance of the work here on last Tuesday (Feb. 5) by the Metropolitan Opera Company, after an operatic hiatus of one month on account of the fuel order, a capacity audience was the outcome and universal approval the only possible verdict.

A large measure of the pleasure the audience obtained in the performance was doubtless due to the superior work of Mme. Frieda Hempel in the rôle of Violetta. Mme. Hempel sang with the amplitude and purity of tone, the ease, and the wealth of shading which long since brought her fame as one of the superior coloratura sopranos of this decade. And coupled with her vocal splendors was a histrionic sincerity and care which made her work almost a perfect joy. Had the supporting company proved as capable as Mme. Hempel, the performance would have been one of the most brilliant on the current local calendar. Opposite her, in the rôle of Alfredo, however, was Fernando Carpi, a tenor who joined the Metropolitan only this season. Though his performance was more spirited, active and assertive than any he had given in this city previously, he still failed by many cubits to realize either the vocal or the histrionic possibilities of this part.

It is doubtful if the musical season in Philadelphia will reveal a more interesting chamber music concert than that given by the Maquarre Ensemble under the auspices of the

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NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hippolito Lazaro, Spanish tenor, making his debut in the United States at the Metropolitan Opera House, Jan. 31, was associated with his compatriots, Maria Barrientos and Jose Mardones, in a performance of "Rigoletto," which drew many patrons from the local Spanish colony to see Italian opera performed in the traditional manner.

The new tenor, a Catalonian, had, however, the musical earmarks of Milan. Studied Italianisms marked his singing of the Duke, with little departure from those we have heard years on end. He reminds slightly of Bonci, though his tones are much more richly colored than those of that singer, with none of the white voice which so often goes with careful control. On Thursday night he was perhaps overimpressed with the importance of the occasion, which marred his performance a little, but always clear tone rose above a tendency to breathiness, and sure means inclined him to musical paths with greater certainty as the evening progressed.

With the new tenor and Mme. Barrientos members of the Metropolitan, Mr. Gatti will no longer have the excuse that he has not the singers to produce certain of the old-school operas which have been requested.

Mme. Barrientos, singing with a less apparent care than in other years, nevertheless never has sung with such perfection and taste. Her final high tones surprised with their confident ease. Miss Braeala's fine contralto helped to make the quartet a pageant of gorgeous tone.

In Carnegie Hall, on Thursday afternoon, Maurice Dumesnil, the pianist, made his first appearance, playing the Schumann symphonic studies, the Chopin sonata of the funeral march and other pieces. He played before an audience that to a considerable extent was invited by the managers, as could be seen from the crowded condition of the space around the box-office window at the opening hour, with exchange of ticket orders for seat checks and brisk payment of war tax charges. He gave impressive interpretations of the Schumann and Chopin works, making a point of long crescendos and otherwise giving his work touches of style.

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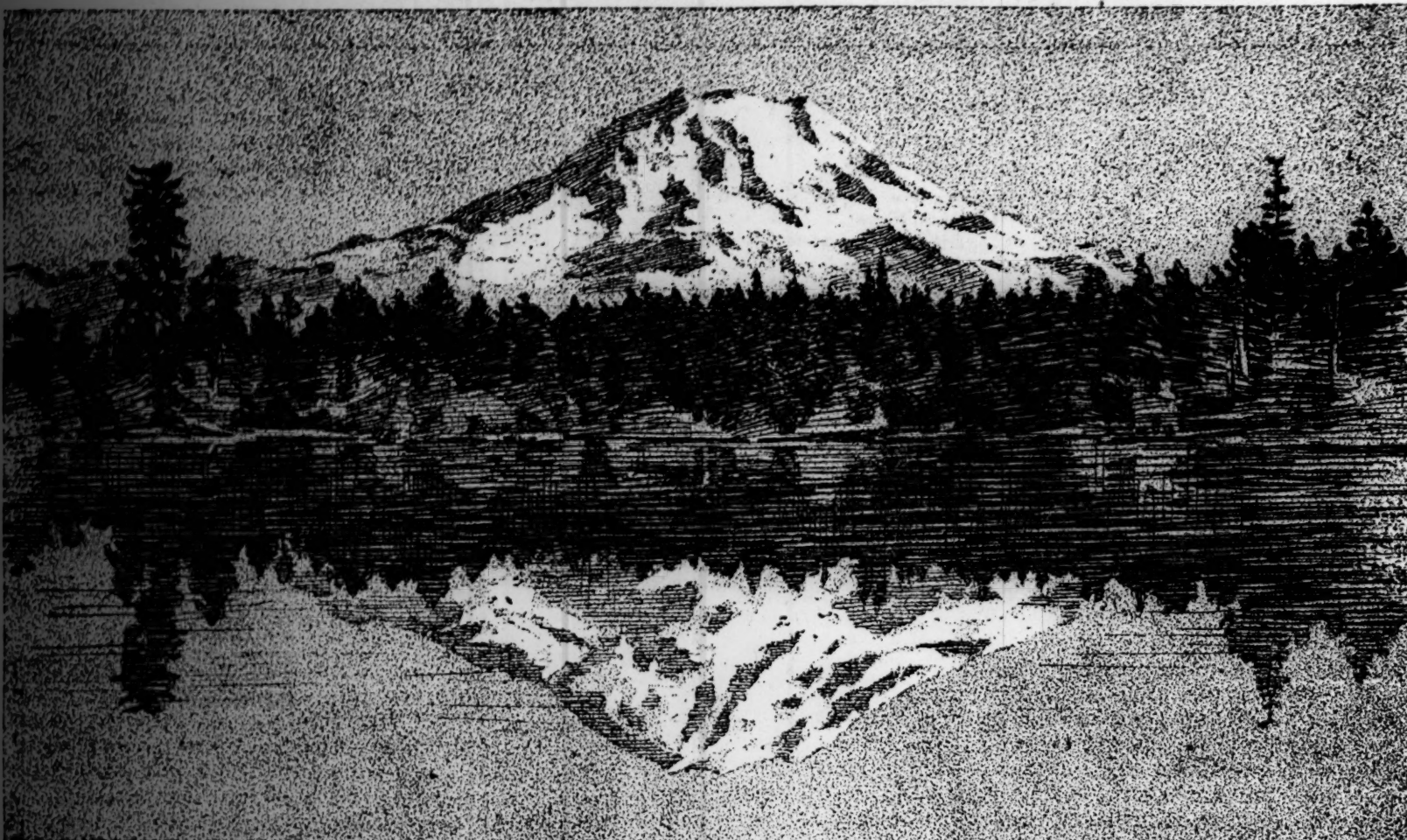
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THE HOME FORUM

Liberty and License

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mt. Rainier, or Tacoma

Like autumn leaves the years may
fall upon
His brow from off the ancient tree
of time

Yet will he tower above the dust and
grime
Of earth. The first pink petals of the
dawn

That bloomed into the flower of day;
the wan
And hesitating moon's first skyward
climb

He viewed in silent majesty sub-
lime;
The fir proclaims him king, the great
seas fawn
And weave fair garlands at his feet;
each stream
Salutes with flashing sword; the
wildest storm
That beats against his massive breast
ne'er mars
The deep serenity of his white
dream:
At night how vaguely grim his awful
form,
High-looming in God's wilderness of
stars.

—Herbert Bashford.

The Pre-Raphaelite Revolt

If there has been endless dispute
as to who was the real leader of the
Pre-Raphaelites and as to what their
doctrines really were, it is because

Pre-Raphaelitism was, from the be-
ginning, a mixed movement. To Ros-
setti it meant a kind of sentimental
medievalism. It was he who recruited
the weaker brothers; his quaintness
and picture-bookiness were easier
of imitation than the strenuousness
of Hunt or Brown. Later his forces
were joined by William Morris and
Burne-Jones and Brown came over
to them, and what had begun as a
revolt against tradition and an ex-
altation of exact imitation became a
purely æsthetic movement. Yet in
popular parlance it retained the old
name, and the secondary followers
of Burne-Jones are still spoken of as
Pre-Raphaelites.

The effort to found a great school
of art upon the purely analytical
study of nature was bound to fail
in the long run, but it had, for a
time, a very great influence, and that
influence was, upon the whole, bene-
ficial. It shook the English school
out of an indolent and empty tradi-
tionalism, forced it to reconsider the
relation of art to nature, and made
it try for a larger amount of truthful
representation in its art. It is safe
to say that everything in modern
English art owes something to this
courageous if short-lived revolt
against the nature of art itself.—
Kenyon Cox.

Venice at Half-Past Four

"It was half-past four, and as it
had often been my humor to see
Venice at that hour, I got up and
sailed forth for a stroll through the
city." William D. Howells writes in
"Venetian Life."

This morning walk did not lay the
foundation of a habit of early rising
in me, but I nevertheless advise peo-
ple always to get up at half-past four.
If they wish to receive the most vivid
impressions, and to take the most ab-
sorbing interest in everything in the
world. It was with a feeling abso-
lutely novel that I looked about me
that morning, and there was a breezy
freshness and clearness in my per-
ceptions altogether delightful, and I
fraternized so cordially with Nature
that I do not think if I had sat down
immediately after to write out the
experience, I should have at all
patronized her, as I am afraid scrib-
bling people have sometimes the cus-
tom to do. I know that my feeling of
brotherhood in the case of two sparrows,
which obliged me by hopping down
from a garden wall at the end of
Calle Faller and promenading on
the pavement, was quite humble and
sincere. . . . As I went by the gate
of the Canonico's little garden, the
flowers saluted me with a breath of
perfume. I think the white honey-
suckle was the first to offer me this
politeness, and the dumpy little
statues looked far more engaging
than usual.

"I went upon the Molo, passing be-
tween the pillars of the Lion and the
Saint, and walked freely back and
forth, taking in the glory of that pros-
pect of water and of vague islands
breaking the silver of the lagoons,
like those scenes cunningly wrought
in apparent relief on old Venetian
mirrors. I walked there freely, for
though there were already many gondo-

liers at the station, not one took me
for a foreigner or offered me a boat.
At that hour, I was in myself so im-
probable, that if they saw me at all,
I must have appeared to them as a
dream. My sense of security was
sweet, but it was false, for on going
into the church of St. Mark, the
keen eye of the sacristan detected me."

"I found none of the shops open as
I passed through the Merceria, and
but for myself, and here and there a
laborer going to work, the busy
thoroughfares seemed deserted. In the
mere wantonness of power, and the
security of solitude, I indulged my-
self in snapping several door-latches,
which gave me a pleasure as keen as
that enjoyed in boyhood from passing
a stick along the pickets of a fence.
I was in nowise abashed to be dis-
covered in this amusement by an old
peasant woman, bearing at either end
of a yoke the usual basket with
bottles of milk packed in straw."

"On the other side of the Rialto
Bridge, the market was preparing for
the purchasers. . . . At the land-
ings of the market-place squadrons
of boats loaded with vegetables were
arriving and unloading. Peasants
were building cabbages into pyra-
mids; collective squashes and cucum-
bers were taking a picturesque shape;
wreaths of garlic and garlands of
onions graced the scene. All the peo-
ple were clamoring at the top of their
voices."

"Singularly calm amid all this
bustle was the countenance of the
statue called the Gobbo, as I looked
at it in the center of the market-
place. The Gobbo (who is not a
hunchback, either) was patiently
supporting his burden, and looking
with a quiet, thoughtful frown upon
the ground, as if pondering some

dream of change that had come to
him since the statutes of the haughty
Republic were read aloud to the peo-
ple from the stone tribune on his
shoulders."

"The brilliant little shops opened
like hollyhocks as I went home; the
swelling tide of life filled the streets,
and brought Venice back to my day-
time remembrance, robbing her of
that keen, delightful charm with
which she greeted my early morning
sense."

The Publication of Omar Khayyám

It was an occasion of no small mo-
ment to Mr. Fitzgerald's fame and to
the intellectual gratification of many
thousands of readers, when he took
his little packet of "Rubáiyát" to Mr.
Burton in the latter part of the year
1858. It was printed as a small
quarto pamphlet bearing the publish-
er's name but not the author's; and
although apparently a complete failure
at first—a failure which Mr. Fitz-
gerald regretted less on his own ac-
count than on that of his publisher,
to whom he had generously made a
present of the book—received, never-
theless, a sufficient distribution by
being quickly reduced from the price
of five shillings and placed in the box
of cheap books marked a penny each.
Thus forced into circulation, the two
hundred copies which had been printed
were soon exhausted. Among the
buyers were Dante Gabriel Rossetti,
Mr. Swinburne, Captain (now Sir
Richard) Burton. . . . The influence
exercised by the first three, especially
by Rossetti, upon a clique of young
men who have since grown to distinc-
tion, was sufficient to attract observa-
tion to the singular beauties of the

THE human mind, having no knowl-
edge of Principle, has no positive
criterion by means of which it
can scientifically separate good from
evil. It is, in other words, ignorant of
law, and so is incapable of judging
righteous judgment. Thus it separates
the tares from the wheat by human
decisions which it terms moral or state
laws, but which are proved not to be
law by the exceedingly simple fact that
they change or vary from decade to
decade, or as frontiers are crossed.

Three and a half centuries ago men
and women were being burned as her-
etics in England; a couple of centuries
ago witches were being hanged in
Salem. Today polygamy is legal and
customary in the east, but in the west
indulgence in it makes a man a crim-
inal. What is it then that separates
the reign of "Bloody" Mary from that
of George V. or the Massachusetts of
William of Orange from that of Wood-
row Wilson? Principle has not changed,
law cannot change. God remains God.
The difference, then, is simple but
subtle. It is that men have learned
in a measure that liberty is not license,
and are learning, however unwillingly,
the further lesson that where there is
license there is no liberty. In a word
that license is slavery.

In the twilight of history, when
Romulus and Remus were supposed to
have been suckled by a wolf, and when
the human being was actually little
better than the brute, license was
practically regarded as a synonym for
liberty. What separated Caesar, in his
great palace on the Palatine, from the
coppersmiths and cobblers, hammering
and sewing, in the dark little shops
round the Forum, was the ability of
the one to do as he pleased, and the
necessity of the others to do as they
were bidden. The Gulf between Herod,
building his great pleasure house at
Capernaum, and the fishermen, strain-
ing at their oars, out on the great lake,
or the shepherds watching their sheep,
under the stars, on the hills of Judah,
was the opportunity of the first to
gratify without restriction his sensual
appetites, and the compulsion of the
others to eat the bread, and drink the
water, of poverty and toil. Pilate put
the whole position, in all its naked
selfishness and brutality, to Jesus,
when he demanded, with half angry,
half surprised curiosity, "Knowest
thou not that I have power to crucify

thee, and have power to release thee?"
and was rendered speechless by Jesus'
reply, which he could not confute, and
yet did not in the least understand.
"Thou couldst have no power at all
against me, except it were given thee
from above."

Behind those words, so mystical to
the sensual tyrant, lay the simple
statement of scientific Christianity, of
Truth, the statement that real power
and consequently liberty, was summed
up in the laying down of license, and
in the consequent realization of the
liberty of the sons of God. "The like-
ness of God," Mrs. Eddy writes on
page 315 of Science and Health, "we
lose sight of through sin, which be-
clouds the spiritual sense of Truth;
and we realize this likeness only when
we subdue sin and prove man's her-
itage, the liberty of the sons of God." This
realization was first achieved, no mat-
ter in how slight a degree, and this
proof, no matter how feebly, was first
given, by the patriarch Abraham. And
for the purpose of the Bible, the pur-
pose of illustration, it matters nothing
at all whether Abraham was merely
the type of the friend of God, or
whether he was the first human being
who made himself the friend of God,
or obedient to Principle, in a degree
sufficient to enable him to walk so far,
at any rate, with God, as to put aside,
in a measure, his self-will or love of
license, and so gain that freedom from
the flesh, which is the only true
liberty.

What the story of Abraham means
is something very simple. He had come
with his father, Terah, and his wife,
Sarai, to live in Haran, the Babylonian
city, high up the Euphrates. Here
was the seat of the worship of Sin, the
Assyrian moon god, with all its bestial
rites, and here God spoke to the pa-
triarh. Here, in other words, in the
midst of the licentious ceremonies
which were to be spread over the
civilized earth in the name of Astarte,
of Ishtar, or of Venus, Abraham got
his first glimpse of Principle, which
showed him that indulgence in license,
in the lusts of the flesh, ultimates in
sin, disease, and death. He realized
that if he abandoned himself to this
license, he would become the prisoner
of the flesh, but that if, on the other
hand, he abandoned this license, he
would begin to gain that liberty which
is freedom from the flesh. Therefore,

We Travel

It is a delightful spring; the birds
warble, but you do not understand
their song? Well, hear it in a free
translation.

"Get on my back," says the stork,
our green island's sacred bird, "and
I will carry thee over the Sound.
Sweden also has fresh and fragrant
beechwoods, green meadows, and
cornfields. In Scania, with the flower-
ing apple trees behind the peasant's
house, you will think that you are
still in Denmark."

"Fly with me," says the swallow;
"I fly over Holland's mountain ridge
where the beech trees cease to grow;
I fly further toward the north than
the stork. You shall see the vege-
table mold pass over into rocky
ground; see snug, neat towns, old
churches and mansions, where all is
good and comfortable, where the
family stand in a circle around the
table and say grace at meals, where
the least of the children says a prayer
and, morning and evening, sings a
psalm. I have heard it, I have seen
it, when little, from my nest under
the eaves."

"Come with me! come with me!"
screams the restless seagull, and flies
in an expecting circle. "Come with
me to the Skjargaards, where rocky
isles by thousands, with fir and pine,
lie like flower beds along the coast;
where the fishermen draw the well-
filled nets!"

"Rest thee between our extended
wings," sing the wild swans. "Let us
bear thee up to the great lakes, the
perpetual roaring rivers that rush on
with arrowy swiftness; where the oak
forest has long ceased, and the birch
tree becomes stunted. Rest thee be-
tween our extended wings; we fly up
to Sulitelma, the island's eye, as the
mountain is called; we fly from the
valley, up over the snowdrifts,
to the mountain's top, whence thou
canst see the North Sea, on yonder
side of Norway."

"We fly to Jemteland, where the

rocky mountains are high and blue;
where the Fies rivers and rushes;
where the torches are lighted as bud-
stikke, to announce that the ferryman
is expected. Up to the deep, cool, run-
ning waters, where the midsummer
sun does not set; where the rosy hue
of eve is that of morn."

That is the birds' song. Shall we lay
it to heart? Shall we accompany them
—at least part of the way? We will
not sit upon the stork's back, or be-
tween the swan's wings. We will go
forward with steam, and with horses
—yes, also on our own legs, and glance
now and then over the fence into the
region of thought, which is always our
near neighbor land; pluck a flower or
a leaf, to be placed on the notebook—
for it sprang out during our journey's
flight; we fly and sing. . . . Sweden,
thou land of deep feeling, of heartfelt
songs! home of the limpid rivers,
where the wild swans sing in the gleam
of the Northern Lights. Thou land, on
whose deep, still lakes Scandinavia's
fairies build her colonnades, and leads
her battling, shadowy host over the
icy mirror! Glorious Sweden! with
thy fragrant Linnaeus, with Jenny's
enlivening songs! To thee will we fly
with the stork and the swallow, with
the restless seagull and the wild
swans. The birch woods exhale re-
freshing fragrance under their sober
bending branches; on the trees' white
step the harp shall hang; the North's
summer wind shall whistle therein.
—Hans Christian Andersen.

The Sower's Song

Now hands to seedsheet, boys,
We step and we cast; old Time's on
wing
And would ye partake of Harvest's
joys,
The corn must be sown in Spring.
Fall gently and still, good corn,
Lie warm in thy earthy bed;
And stand so yellow some morn,
For beast and man must be fed.

Old Earth is a pleasure to see
In sunshiny cloak of red and green;
The furrow lies fresh; this Year
will be
As Years that are past have been.
Fall gently and still, good corn,
Lie warm in thy earthy bed;
And stand so yellow some morn,
For beast and man must be fed. . . .

Now steady and sure again,
And measure of stroke and step we
keep;
Thus up and thus down we cast our
grain:

Sow well, and you gladly reap.
Fall gently and still, good corn,
Lie warm in thy earthy bed;
And stand so yellow some morn,
For beast and man must be fed.
—Thomas Carlyle.

Speaking Realities

Every real thought on every real
subject knocks the wind out of some-
body or other. As soon as his breath
comes back, he very probably begins
to expend it in hard words. These are
the best evidences a man can have that
he has said something that it was
time to say.—Holmes.

he shook the dust of license off his
feet, at the gates of Haran, at the very
feet of the zikkurat, and went out
from his country, and his kindred, and
his father's house, and crossed the
great river, the river Euphrates, the
name of which Mrs. Eddy has defined,
on page 585 of Science and Health, in
the words, "Divine Science encompass-
ing the universe and man; the true
idea of God; a type of the glory which
is to come; metaphysics taking the
place of physics; the reign of
righteousness."

Centuries later there came a man
who had made the crossing of this
mental Euphrates, this dividing line
between license and liberty, far more
effectually than Abraham, and yet who
said of Abraham, "Your father Abra-
ham rejoiced to see my day; and he
saw it, and was glad." Jesus the Christ
realized how, in the streets of Haran,
in the very midst of the scenes of
license which had accompanied the
worship of the zikkurat, Abraham had
dimly seen the Christ, or Truth, and in
that first dim glimpse had found the
spiritual hammer which was to strike
from off him the heaviest fetters of
license, and so enable him to seek, in
the land of promise, the liberty of the
sons of God.

This vision of the Christ, which to
the end remained to Abraham some-
thing of a glorious ideal, was reduced
to terms of proof, or demonstration,
by Jesus the Christ, when, in the
temptations in the wilderness, he put
under his feet, as the preliminary to
showing to the world that liberty is the
very opposite of license, that it is,
indeed, entire freedom from the pas-
sions of the physical senses, and from
the limitations of the flesh. This lib-
erty frees a man from sickness and
death, and shows him how he may heal
the sick, and raise the dead, or how
he may annihilate matter as Jesus did,
when he fed the multitudes, and walked
upon the lake. But it can be won only
in the way Abraham strove to walk,
and as Jesus of Nazareth did walk, in
the path of the Christ, which leads
over the Euphrates into the promised
land. Therefore surely was it that
Mrs. Eddy wrote, on page 267 of
Science and Health, "The robes of
Spirit are 'white and glistening,' like
the raiment of Christ. Even in this
world, therefore, 'let thy garments be
always white.' 'Blessed is the man
that endureth [overcometh] tempta-
tion; for when he is tried [proved
faithful], he shall receive the crown
of life, which the Lord hath promised
to them that love him.'"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Apologia of the Red Cross

NO PERSON cares to be forced to comment unfavorably on the activities of a great organization with a great past. It was, therefore, with the utmost pleasure that this paper was able to publish yesterday a public repudiation, by the General Manager of the Red Cross, of those methods of intimidation which had been undertaken through what Mr. Gibson himself describes as "the ignorance or prejudice" of its agents in various parts of the country. That the efforts of these agents were neither isolated nor insignificant this paper has been able to prove up to the hilt. And there never was a time, during the whole period of the controversy when it was in a better position to prove this than at the moment when Mr. Gibson's action makes it happily unnecessary to say any more on this particular subject. It would be a mistake to assume, for a single moment, that Mr. Gibson's instructions to the divisional headquarters, to bring this campaign of intimidation to an end, will not be loyally carried out, and therefore, it is only fair to assume that an incident has been closed which should never have occurred, and which never could have, had not the autocratic tendencies unhappily inherent even in a democratic country, led willful people to attempt to ride roughshod over those who disagreed with them.

In saying this it must be remembered that the reference is confined to the question of intimidation. The question of vivisection remains, and is, in its legal aspect, still before the courts. The Red Cross maintains that its action in voting money, some of which is to be applied to vivisection, for the purpose of medical research, was practically compelled by the demands of the medical corps of the United States Army in France. It also maintains that its action was entirely legal, and that it believes that this will be proved when the case is decided. Now, the action of the Red Cross may have been legal, but it is beyond question that thousands of the subscribers to its funds never dreamed that any part of them could be or would be used for vivisection. To maintain that the amount of the fund which may ultimately be used for vivisection is insignificant is, to put it mildly, a very doubtful defense. It is perilously near maintaining that a theft is not a theft provided the sum stolen is sufficiently small. Nor is it clear that all the Red Cross officials took this point of view. The truth is that the intention to devote some money to this purpose was regarded so questioningly, by at least one branch of the Red Cross, as to cause the notification of the fact to be removed from the circulars sent out appealing for funds. When the alteration in this circular was pointed out in these columns, it might have been thought that this paper and not those who had deliberately altered the circular was to blame. An attempt was made, in the most high-handed manner, to silence all reference to the matter, with the result that Mr. Gibson himself, in the interests of justice and fair play, feels bound publicly to admit the right of a newspaper to criticize the actions of the Red Cross, a right which cannot be questioned, unless the Red Cross is to be regarded as above the law.

From this Mr. Gibson goes on to explain, quite properly, that the right of criticism carried with it the opportunity of explanation. This opportunity we have, of course, afforded him, with the utmost pleasure, and his explanation amounts, as has already been said, to the declaration that the Red Cross did not conceive that it would be proper for it to refuse the grant asked for by the medical corps for purposes of research, and cheerfully assumes the responsibility of its decision. The legality of its proceeding will, it is convinced, also be satisfactorily demonstrated in the courts, when the action to restrain its donation comes on. This may very possibly be so. But it does not follow that the position of the Red Cross will be strengthened, in the world, when it is understood that it is at liberty to devote its funds to vivisection, or that a great impetus will have been given to the desire always prevalent in the past to subscribe to it as a great agent for alleviating suffering and for acts of mercy. This, however, is a question on which every man's conscience should make his action a law unto himself. And what this paper has been struggling to maintain is just this right of the individual to liberty of conscience and freedom of speech.

The first attempt to silence it took the form of an insistence that all criticism of the Red Cross constituted treason, inasmuch as the Red Cross was a part of the government service, and therefore that any questioning of its actions assumed the character of pro-Germanism. The ludicrousness of this accusation was exposed within a few days when certain of the enthusiasts for unwavering and uncritical support of government action plunged into a violent attack upon the Secretary of War, whose department is most emphatically a part of the government service. It had, however, of course, been obvious from the first that this excessive devotion to the Government was the merest camouflage for an attack on something else. Papers and individuals who had been pained and scandalized by the terrible suggestion that the Red Cross was mistaken in voting a sum of money, part of which was to be utilized for vivisection, have since been attacking the Government themselves, in season and out of season, for its conduct of the war, and have only been restrained from criticizing it for twenty-four hours out of every twenty-four by physical limitations.

If these pure patriots had stopped here it would have been bad enough, but instead they massed their attentions in an attempt to reduce those who did not agree with them to subservience to their views. It was not enough, in many cases, that people should have proved their loyalty by subscribing liberally to the Liberty Loans, the thrift campaign, and even to the funds of the Red Cross

itself, these people must be forced into membership of the Red Cross at the point of the bayonet. Men in business were threatened with the destruction of their businesses; girls engaged as stenographers were threatened with the loss of their employment; whilst citizens whose loyalty was above reproach, and who had proved that loyalty by consistent and intelligent support of the Government, were to be branded as pro-Germans, and driven out of the towns they live in, and even from the country. Then the amateur tax-gatherer made a sudden appearance, and showed an anxiety to assess farmers and even to collect fines from recalcitrant non-subscribers; even little children, who did not in the least know the meaning of the question over which they were being bullied, were subjected to intimidation from other children in schools, who knew just as little as they did about the subject, but whose parents happened to have been willing to subscribe while the parents of the others were not. And the shameful part of all this was that this campaign was carried on nominally on account of an organization instituted in the name of mercy, which, in the past, had honorably gained such a reputation for mercy that no one could believe ill of it.

The serious side of all this, however, was the political. Taxation without representation has been one of the battlegrounds of liberty since the world began. The attempt to enforce taxation without representation led to the civil war in England, cost King Charles his throne and his life, and drove numbers of men and women across the Atlantic in search of a liberty in the New World which was then not to be found in the Old. Yet this in a limited, and of course in a petty, form was what was involved in the present struggle. But if it could have been maintained that any person who liked could go out and, simply through terrorism, enforce levies, even if petty ones, for the Red Cross, then the ground would have been cleared for an extension of such an idea whenever the correct time came. Liberty and freedom are not things that can be played with. Autocracy grows on what it feeds upon. The spirit of autocracy, it is quite evident, is not confined to kings' palaces or religious seminaries. It is to be found in the heart of every man and every woman who attempts to place his own personal will before the inviolable law of Principle. But Principle is a dangerous force with which to contend.

France and Russia

A FRENCH philosopher recently declared that the war has shown the bankruptcy of morality. With equal show of reason one might say that, so far as the French and Russians are concerned, it has temporarily broken an international friendship the sincerity and permanence of which seemed to be beyond question. But that is to misunderstand somewhat the innate character of the dual alliance between these political sisters. The alliance was born of necessity and to meet a military challenge. Fear and threat were of its essence. The predatory program of Germany was already known. France was desirous of maintaining her national independence, and was the power most immediately menaced. It was the era of "revanche" and of the stalking-horse, picturesquely ridden by that beau sabreur, Boulanger, and the outcome was a military convention with Russia. The Tsar took the next step by initiating negotiations which terminated in the definite Franco-Russian alliance of 1896. England, alarmed by the famous Kruger telegram and the German navy bills of 1898 and 1900, joined the dual alliance and established that balance of power which, whatever may be said of its ethical side, had the salutary effect of holding Germany's inflated dreams of power in check.

But it is hardly to be expected that a friendship propped up on such insecure moral foundations can endure. In fact, the conditions which cause such alliances to spring into being are likely to be swept away in the approaching era of international reform. The Franco-Russian bond was as artificial as it was intimate. There was no real compatibility between an intensely democratic republic and the government of a Tsar whose rule of his people was the very negation of either liberty, equality, or fraternity. The alliance was merely a piece of political opportunism, and, whatever the mistakes of the Bolsheviks may have been, their error was not so much in repudiating this unnatural compact as in adopting the drastic methods of the "clean slate" at a most inopportune time. The effect of this conduct of Russia is admirably summed up by the Italian philosopher, Ferrero, when he says that the Russian masses, by trying prematurely to escape from the results of militarism, are "in danger of thereby fastening the yoke more securely upon the neck of Europe as well as upon their own."

In these words of Signor Ferrero lies the very essence of Russia's offending of France and the Entente. In repudiating France she has repudiated humanity's cause. In breaking her pledged word, she has broken it to humanity. As M. Thomas, the leading Socialist spokesman of France, puts it in his dignified and noble message to Russia, "What of the democracies of the West, whose long historic effort Russia has no right to treat with contempt? What if these nations were led to feel themselves threatened by the weakness and desertion of their great northern ally?" What, indeed, might one equally well ask, would be the result were the rest of the Entente to be suddenly attacked with "conscientious" scruples in a defensive war against the attempt of the Central Powers to establish a political, military, and economic hegemony over mankind? The answer, in the light of the cold, clear logic of facts, as M. Thomas sees them, is, the triumph of might over right, as soon as the Entente chose to cut the moral painter of their pledged word.

But it is surely never too late to mend. Russia is not yet irrevocably lost to the Entente. M. Thomas typifies the spirit of France when he looks beyond the "many divergencies and brutal rivalries" of Russia's rulers, beyond the risks of a return to reaction, to a Russian salvation in the reestablishment of the Constituent Assembly, which alone can supply "that stable régime from which her new life may arise."

New Zealand and the War

ONE of the popular features of the Lord Mayor's show of 1914, in London, was the small but fine contingent of New Zealand troops taking part in the tinsel procession. Picturesque of costume and martial of bearing, these men from the Antipodes were but the forerunner of a national effort to give expression to New Zealand patriotism, among both the white men and the aborigines, or Maoris. Up to date there have been enrolled 90,000 fighting men out of a population of 1,100,000. Of the Maoris, close upon 2000 enlisted. The figures are most eloquent as an indication of New Zealand's enthusiasm for the cause of winning the world for democracy. Sir James Allen, Minister for Defense, modestly but proudly claimed for them that they represented a percentage of population for the front the highest of any of the Dominions. The men are doing duty on all the fronts. Among its contingents the country has sent a strong engineer tunneling company, and also a little band of wireless men who are serving the Empire upon the hot sands of Mesopotamia. The Military Service Act, providing for compulsory service abroad, and under which the last of the men to join the colors were drafted, separates men of military age into two divisions, the first being composed of unmarried and the second of married men. When one recalls the unfortunate differences which arose in the Mother Country as the result of indiscriminate drafting of married men with dependents, it will be seen at once that New Zealand took a wise decision. Not until the first division was exhausted did she begin the work of balloting the married men.

It is in the question of New Zealand's native contribution to the war, however, that her priceless service will be best understood. To these figures of the aboriginal volunteers must be added nearly 2000 men belonging to the Samoan forces. Speaking of this native enthusiasm for a cause which only indirectly concerned them, Sir James Allen was moved to exclaim, with reason: "What white man is now going to say he will not now do his duty?" Moreover, New Zealand's extraordinary financial war contributions, both in the shape of relief for Belgium and in war loans, caused Mr. A. J. Balfour to characterize them as among the most striking events in his experience. "New Zealanders are not," said the English statesman, "as we are, in the very neighborhood of the scene of outrage and tragedy; they can only judge of it through the eyes and ears of a sympathetic imagination." But one has only to recall the war attitude, not merely of New Zealand, but the whole of Australasia, to realize that there exists in men's minds no longer the former sense of distance and remoteness. Races, in the presence of these living emotions which we call the tragedies of humanity, begin to assume the aspects of only slightly separated families, or brotherhoods, not of inimical or estranged clans or groups. And in proportion as the world moves more quickly, as it reduces distances and tends to coalesce in its parts, the more quickly will a community of interests and sympathy be apparent.

Bret Harte's Californians

BRET HARTE has been attacked quite as often and as bitterly as Dickens on the ground that his character portraits are inaccurate, misleading, even defamatory; and his fame, as a student and analyst of humanity in peculiar phases of environment, has suffered quite as little. More than a quarter of a century after Harte had astonished and delighted the English-speaking world with his sketches, stories, and versified reflections of life in the Sierras, there arose in the United States a certain school of literary criticism which not only questioned his talents, condemned his style, and picked flaws in his art, but repudiated the distinction his admirers had bestowed upon him as one worthy of a forward place among American men of letters. Just as certain critics of Dickens who had never seen an exact counterpart of Mr. Pickwick, or Mr. Micawber, or Mr. Weller, or Betsy Trotwood, or Fagin, or Smike, were positive that no such characters ever existed, so representatives of the school of criticism referred to were certain that Bret Harte drew altogether upon his imagination for Yuba Bill, Tennessee's Pardner, Jack Hamlin, M'liss, and the Heathen Chinee, as well as for such places as Poker Flat, Sandy Bar, and Roaring Camp. It mattered not to these disputants, of course, that they had never seen California as Bret Harte saw it.

The fact is that Bret Harte's Californians existed long before the California gold fields were discovered, long before John C. Fremont explored the Rockies, long before California was known to the Anglo-Saxon settlers of North America. This author's characters represented the rough and ready pioneers who could not be content among the aristocrats of Virginia and Maryland; who, in this new country, sought to break away more completely from "refining influences" and social restrictions; who crossed the Cumberland Mountains with Boone, and served apprenticeship to adventure in the section which came to be known as Kentucky; who migrated beyond the Ohio and the Mississippi, spreading over a part of Ohio and Indiana on the way, and, later, all over Missouri; who became the "border ruffians" of the '50s; who filled the ranks of Quantrill's and Anderson's guerrilla bands; from whom sprang the James and the Younger "boys"; who drove the stages, the prairie schooners, and the freighters, and operated the pony express across the plains before a rail was laid between Omaha and San Francisco; who had taken the Southern side in the Civil War; and who, as full of reckless daring as their forebears who had penetrated the wilderness with Boone, hunted with Kit Carson, and traded in furs with Joe Robidoux, made a dash for the Sierras, at the first news of the strike of the yellow metal at General Sutter's saw-mill, on the south fork of the American river.

The great majority of the miners in the Sierras were Missourians, that is, were of races and types akin to those whose development had been arrested by the walls of the Kentucky and Tennessee mountains. These were the people who blazed the way, hewed down the forests, fought the floods, broke the soil, opened the West for the settler, and made work easy for the husbandman and

the schoolmaster. Mingled with the pioneers were, of course, representatives of all the other classes and types, but dominant was the Missourian, and it was the transplanted Missourian, the reckless, superstitious, high-tempered, masterful, childlike Missourian, upon whom Bret Harte liked to dwell.

Taking, retaining, and giving impressions as correctly as Dickens, digesting his material as thoroughly as Kipling was to do later on, Bret Harte has preserved in literature a type known to be genuine, not only by those who mingled with the miners of '49, but by those who, through all the years since, have been familiar with the class from which those miners sprang. The type persists. There are, today, parts of the West where it is as familiar as in the days when Majors, Wells, Fargo, Wad-dell, and Ben Halliday employed its representatives to keep the trails open across the mountains and deserts. Bret Harte's Californians were as true to this type as was Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, Kit Carson, Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill, or Captain Jack Crawford.

Notes and Comments

THERE are stories which are *ben trovato*, and there are stories which are true. Here is one which is not merely *ben trovato* but which is true. A certain member of the British Cabinet, who is not generally credited with a forgetfulness of his own dignity and importance, had occasion recently to drive in one of the private motor cars provided by the Government for officials. Now it so happened that the driver of this car was the daughter of a British peer, whose patriotism had induced her to take this way of doing something to help the country through the war. When the Cabinet Minister had seated himself in the car "My Lady" was thoughtless enough to ask "Where to, sir?" The horrified recipient of such familiarity replied in his most stately manner, "I am more accustomed to being addressed as My Lord." Whereupon the chauffeur replied, with crushing and amiable sweetness, "And I am more accustomed to being addressed as My Lady." After that there was, as the novelists say, a silence you could cut, in the motor car. Probably the Cabinet Minister is now studying "Happy Thoughts" in hopes of discovering the right answer to the snub.

"Drop politics and plug for the United States" is a motto invented by a Middle Western contemporary. The advice has the right ring to it, although it would bear some broadening. "Drop everything else and plug for civilization" would at least be better.

FRANCE, apparently, is starting a weekly review of foreign affairs designed on the model of the London paper, *The New Europe*. Its title even is to be the same, *L'Europe Nouvelle*. The editorial staff includes MM. Eisemann, Leon Polfer, and Jèze, Sorbonne professors, M. Louis Marin, the popular general budget reporter, and MM. Marcel Sembat and Cachin, both well-known Socialists. Unlike its London confrère, which is purely political, *L'Europe Nouvelle* will have articles on music and literature; it has also been promised contributions by prominent men in allied and neutral countries. Both the London and the Paris *New Europe* are signs of the times, proving the great awakening of public interest in questions of world politics—one of the results of the war.

THE American citizen who is thinking of building a house this year should first communicate with the Shipping Board, at Washington, in order to find out if the carpenters and other workmen he might employ are needed at the shipyards. No building should take precedence of shipbuilding until the United States has all the tonnage it needs for the shipment of troops, munitions, and provisions to the American expeditionary forces and to all the Allies. Housebuilding can wait; shipbuilding cannot be postponed.

ACCORDING to the estimates of experts, there is need of five tons of shipping to every man placed in the field by the United States. For 1,500,000 men in 1918, therefore, 7,500,000 tons of shipping would be necessary. There are now available 4,000,000 tons, and estimates of new construction in the United States for the year run all the way from 6,000,000 down to 2,500,000, at the present rate of building. There is pressing need of a big increase in man-power at the shipyards, in order that there shall be a very great increase of output, and the moral of it all is that no man who is capable of working in a shipyard should be held, or should allow himself to be held, in private employment.

WHETHER it was ever an argument against woman suffrage or not does not matter. It was, at any rate, an argument often advanced, that if women got the vote, that vote would always be cast against war; that women had no idea of big issues, and that foreign politics must necessarily be a field closed to them. One by one, however, all arguments have gone, and so this one had to go. And 4000 girl workers, in a great manufacturing city in Scotland, the other day helped to destroy it. They sent a resolution to the Minister of Munitions protesting, "with indignation and horror," against a resolution passed by 3000 men threatening a stoppage of work unless peace negotiations were entered into. It is one of those facts which need no comment. It speaks for itself.

AT SLOAN, in Minnesota, a trolley car on the Winona interurban line, between Warsaw and Goshen, recently caught up with a flock of wild ducks flying low and the motorman, using one hand while the other was on the controller, reached out and caught one of them. "If I had had a net at the time," he is telling people, "I could have caught a dozen of them." There may be here a valuable hint for some of the companies operating trolley lines in the East, not, of course, with regard to wild ducks, but with reference to handling passengers. Certain of these companies now have interesting devices for reaching out and dragging and pushing their patrons into the cars, but why have they neglected to use nets, or seines?